

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1[illegible]



X-E 160.46

#1

MUIR WOODS

NATIONAL MONUMENT

California

X-E 160. UG

THE 1949 AND 1950 ERUPTIONS OF MAUNA LOA

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

#12

The 1949 eruption of Mauna Loa began late on the afternoon of January 6. Lava broke out along a series of fissures which crossed Mokuaweoweo caldera and extended 1.7 miles down the southwest rift. During the opening hours of activity a flow extended 6 miles down the western flank of the mountain. Within 48 hours, however, all activity outside the caldera was over and the western flow was dead. Within 3 days, activity was entirely confined to the southwestern edge of the caldera. Lava fountains spurting from the fissure grew gradually higher, until on January 23 they were reaching heights as great as 800 feet. A cone of pumice 1,500 feet across and 250 feet high was built, and a mile-long blanket of pumice extended leeward of the cone. More than half the caldera floor was flooded with new lava. South Pit, a pit crater adjoining Mokuaweoweo, was filled to overflowing with lava, which spilled out to form a flow 4 miles long on the southern flank of the mountain. Lava fountaining came to an end on February 5, but short periods of quiet overflow of lava occurred during February and March, and during April it became almost continuous. A small lava cone was built on the caldera floor east of the earlier cone, and much of the southern part of the caldera was again flooded with lava. The eruption ended late in May.

On June 1, 1950, almost exactly 1 year after the end of the 1949 eruption, Mauna Loa again broke into activity.

Open All Year $X = 160$
166

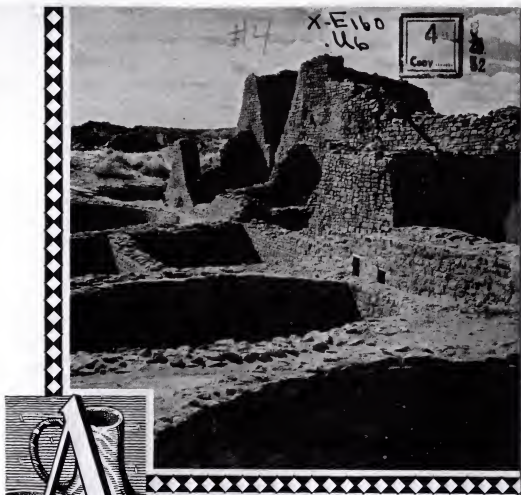


Rocky Mountain

Trail Ridge Road
normally closed
to transmountain
travel by snows
from about Octo-
ber 25 to May 30

National Park

COLORADO



ztec Ruins

NATIONAL MONUMENT

New Mexico

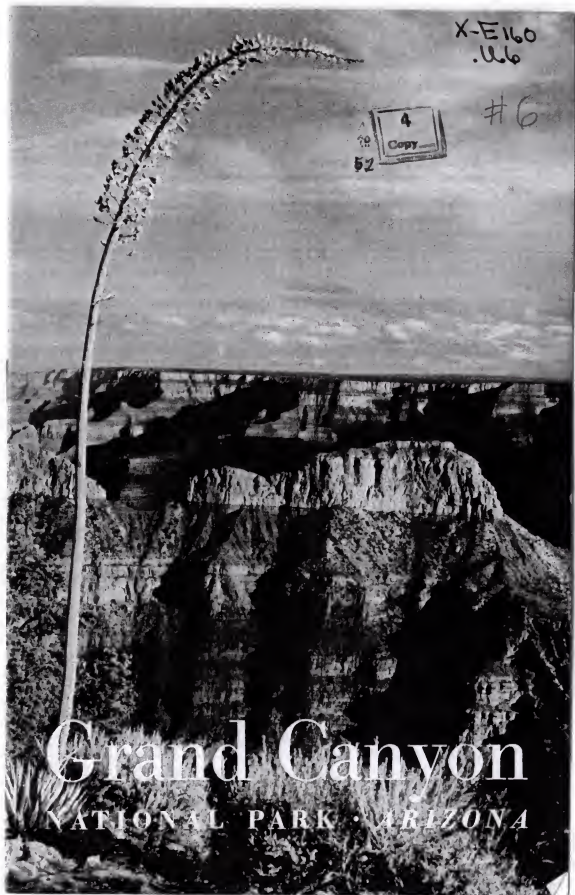




Canyon de Chelly

NATIONAL MONUMENT

A R I Z O N A



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Copy
52

#6

Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK • ARIZONA



Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

X-Elbo
46



JOSHUA TREE

National
Monument

C A L I F O R N I A



MONUMENTOS HISTORICOS NACIONALES de

San Juan

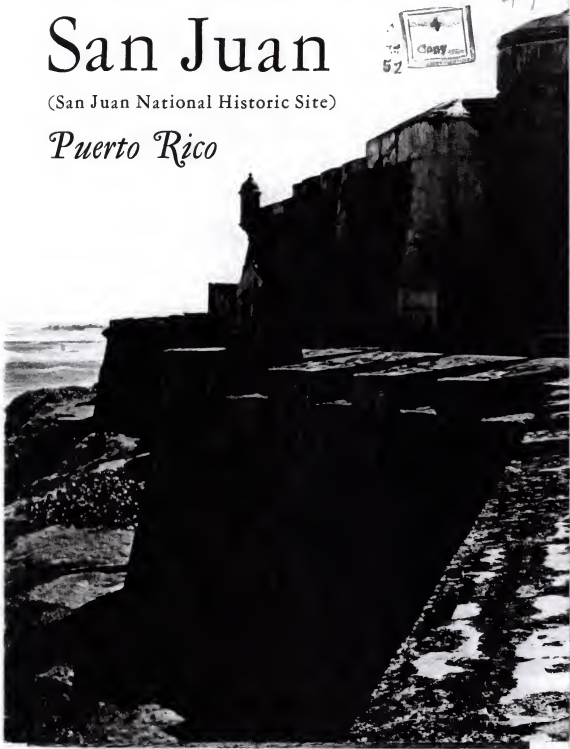
(San Juan National Historic Site)

Puerto Rico

X-E160

46

#9



Saratoga

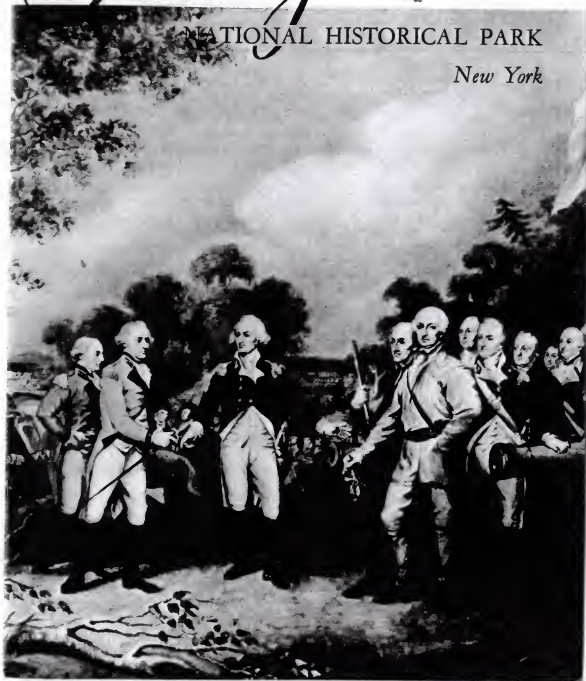
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#110

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

New York

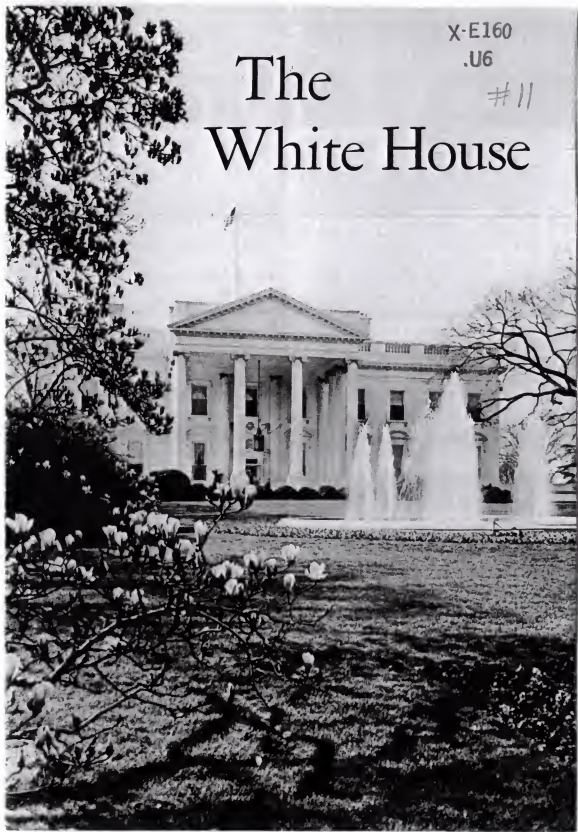


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#11

The White House



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ARCAS

4
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National Monument

U T A H

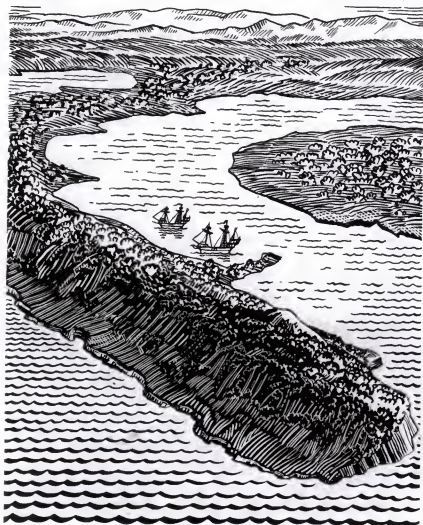
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#13

CABRILLO

NATIONAL MONUMENT



C A L I F O R N I A

X-E160
116



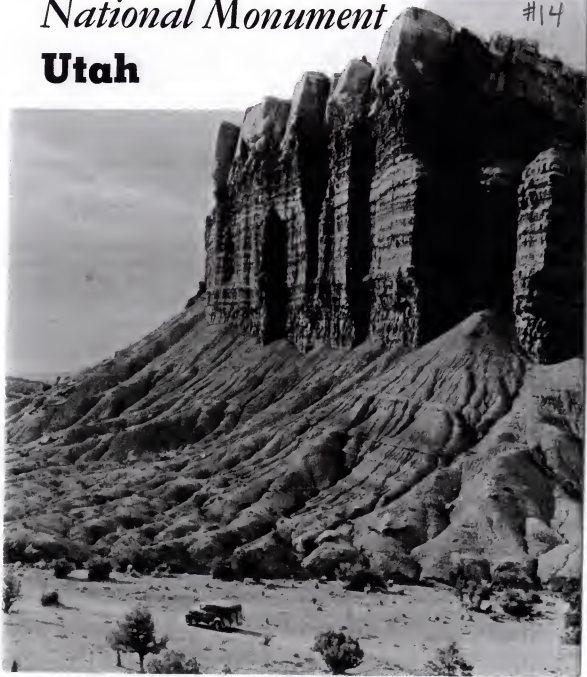
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#14

CAPITOL REEF

National Monument

Utah



X-E 168
.U6

Capulin #15

MOUNTAIN

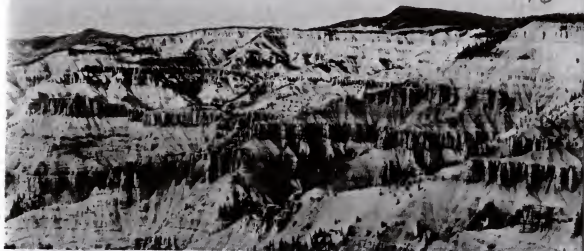


NATIONAL MONUMENT
New Mexico

X-E 160
4
#16

CEDAR BREAKS

National Monument • Utah



SITUATED HIGH ON THE Markagunt Plateau in southwest Utah at elevations reaching 10,700 feet, Cedar Breaks National Monument contains a gigantic multicolored natural amphitheater. The Pink Cliffs, a part of the Wasatch formation, have a thickness here of nearly 2,000 feet. They exhibit fantastic erosional features and display an amazing variety of color, 47 different shades having been recognized. With ever-changing tints of the vividly colored rock formations, sweeping vistas, and attractive wildflowers, Cedar Breaks National Monument offers superlative scenic values. One of the most spectacular views is from nearby Brianhead, which has an elevation of 11,315 feet.

The monument is located 21 miles east of Cedar City, Utah, and is surrounded by

Dixie National Forest. It embraces an area of 6,172.20 acres, two-thirds of which consist of high cliffs and steep talus slopes.

Since cedar trees are not evident in the area, the name "Cedar Breaks" is confusing to many visitors. Junipers, which the early settlers called "cedars," grow nearby, but at elevations considerably below the rim of the amphitheater. The settlers also referred to the canyons and cliffs as "breaks" or "badlands."

HISTORY

Early exploration of the Markagunt Plateau began in 1851 when the Mormons settled in Parowan and Cedar City, in the valley to the west. In 1852, church leaders explored the headwaters of the Sevier and

Photo: Amphitheater from Point Supreme (Courtesy, Union Pacific RR.)

X-E160
.116

Death Valley

NATIONAL MONUMENT

#17

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA



X-E160
46

FEDERAL HALL

Memorial



#18



NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NEW YORK CITY

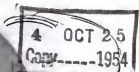
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Fort Donelson #19

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



General Grant.



T E N N E S S E E



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#20

FORT LARAMIE

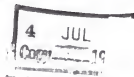
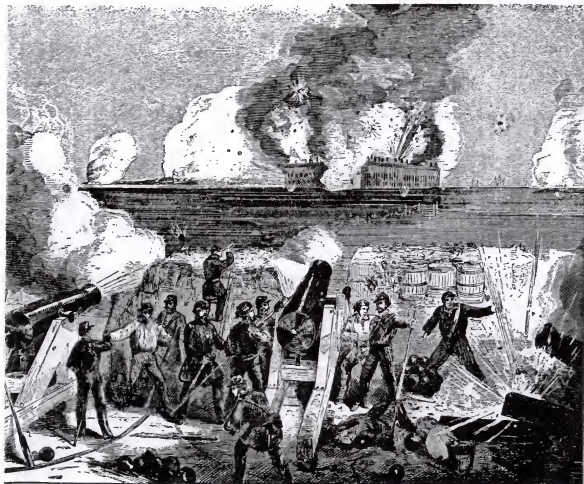
National Monument . . . WYOMING

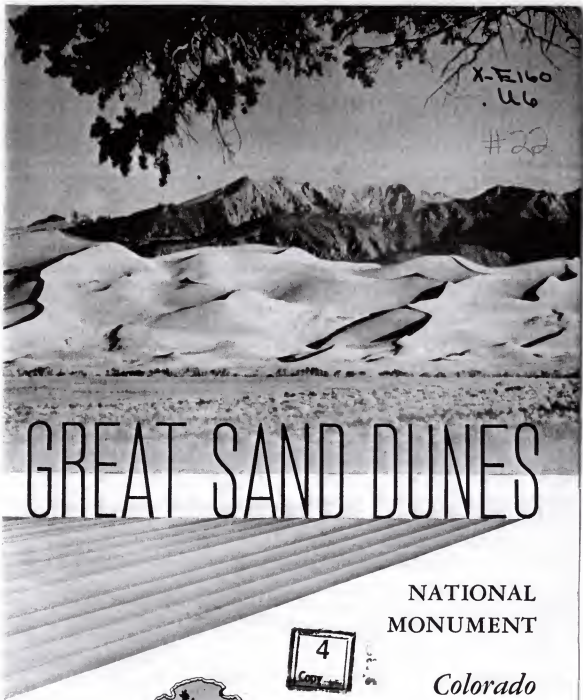
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FORT SUMTER

#21

National Monument • South Carolina



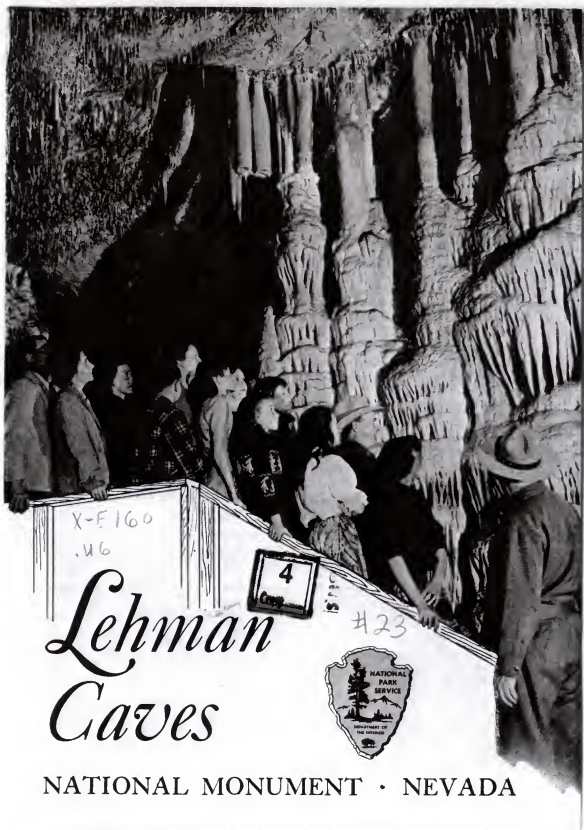


GREAT SAND DUNES

NATIONAL
MONUMENT

Colorado





Lehman Caves

NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEVADA

X-E 168

.46



#24



Morristown



National Historical Park

NEW JERSEY

MOUNT RUSHMORE

X-E 160
. 166



#25



National Memorial

SOUTH DAKOTA

SHILOH

*National
Military
Park*



T E N N E S S E E

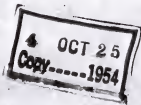


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#27

Vicksburg

National Military Park
MISSISSIPPI



#28

Isle Royale

National Park MICHIGAN

AUG 7 1958

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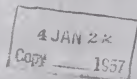
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CAPE HENRY

M E M O R I A L

#29



X-E160

115



A Part of Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia

X-E160

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#30

Casa Grande

NATIONAL MONUMENT

JAN 22

1957



ARIZONA

#31

CHIRICAHUA

40JA122
COPY 1957

X-E160
.U6

NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



#32

Fort Caroline

4 JAN 24

1957

NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Florida

X-E160

.U6



4 JAN 24
COPY 1957

#133
X-E160
.U6

Fort Matanzas

NATIONAL MONUMENT

FLORIDA



Fort Union

#34

4 JAN 22
COPY 1957

X-E160

.U6



NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW MEXICO

x E160

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4 NOV 12
Copy 1956

#35

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



Gen. Nathanael Greene

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN

National Battlefield Park and the Atlanta Campaign

#36



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4 NOV 9
COPY 1956 #37

Seeing General Grant Grove

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL GRANT GROVE once was a part of the most extensive of all giant sequoia forests. Of the original forest, little more than this 4-square-mile area was saved from lumbering when it became a national park in 1890. The General Grant Tree was discovered in 1862 by Joseph Hardin Thomas, and named in 1867 by Mrs. Lucretia P. Baker. For 50 years this area was known as General Grant National Park. The act establishing Kings Canyon National Park in 1940 made General Grant Grove a part of that park. The area containing the magnificent Redwood Mountain Grove was added a short time later. Today, the centrally located General Grant Grove serves as an excellent base for drives into Kings Canyon, along the Generals Highway to Giant Forest, or for back-country trail trips.

X-E160

About the Giant Sequoias

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These largest of living things are so well proportioned, and display such symmetry and balance, that often it is difficult to appreciate their true size. Members of a genus that in the geologic past populated much of the northern hemisphere, this species now is found in separated groves only along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Another species, the coast redwood, grows near the coast in central and northern California.

After you have studied these trees for size, meditated on their great age, and enjoyed their beauty of color and form, other features will be noticed.

A MIXED FOREST. Growing in association with the giant sequoia in General Grant Grove are the magnificent sugar and ponderosa pines, along with white fir and incense-cedar.

SEEDS AND CONES. The egg-shaped, thick-scaled, rather small cone produces many seeds.

YOUNG SEQUOIAS. The seeds germinate only in exposed mineral soil in open places, not in the shaded forest. Look for young trees near General Grant Tree, along the highway, and in General Grant Village.

THE CROWNS. Young sequoias are sharp spires in silhouette, with dense foliage down to ground level. In early maturity, the lower branches are lost. Later, most of the upper branches drop away, leaving a few to grow larger, branch out, and lift up. These form the typical domelike crown of older trees.

SNAG TOPS. Severe injury to the base may cause dead tops.

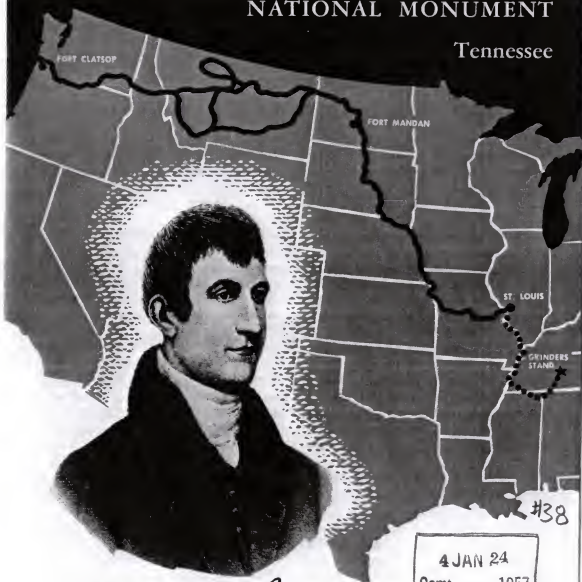
FIRE SCARS. Repeated lightning fires caused these black scars and hollows. Fire rarely kills the larger trees, because they are protected by thick, fire-resistant bark.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

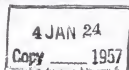
Meriwether Lewis

NATIONAL MONUMENT

Tennessee



Meriwether Lewis.
Capt. 1st U.S. Regt. Dragoons.

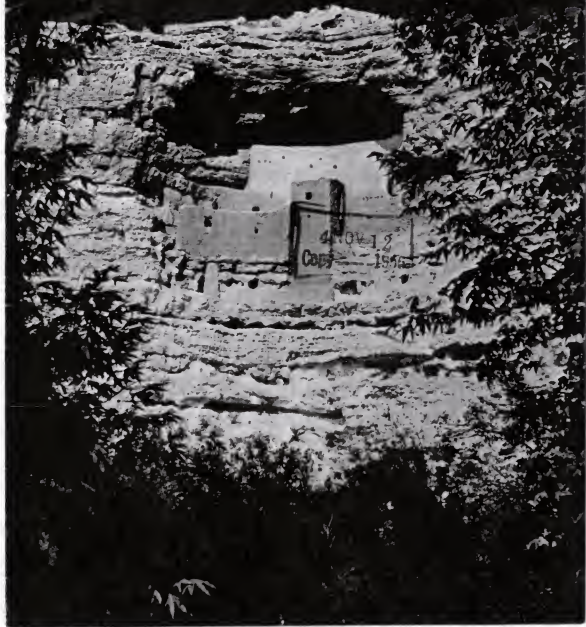


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#39

Montezuma Castle

National Monument • ARIZONA



#40

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS SYSTEM

4 JAN 22
1957

X-E160
.U6



Open All Year

#41
X-E160
.U6



4 JAN 24
COPY — 1957

Rocky Mountain

Trail Ridge Road
normally closed
to transmountain
travel by snows
from about Octo-
ber 15 to May 30

National Park

COLORADO

4 JAN 22

Copy _____ 1957

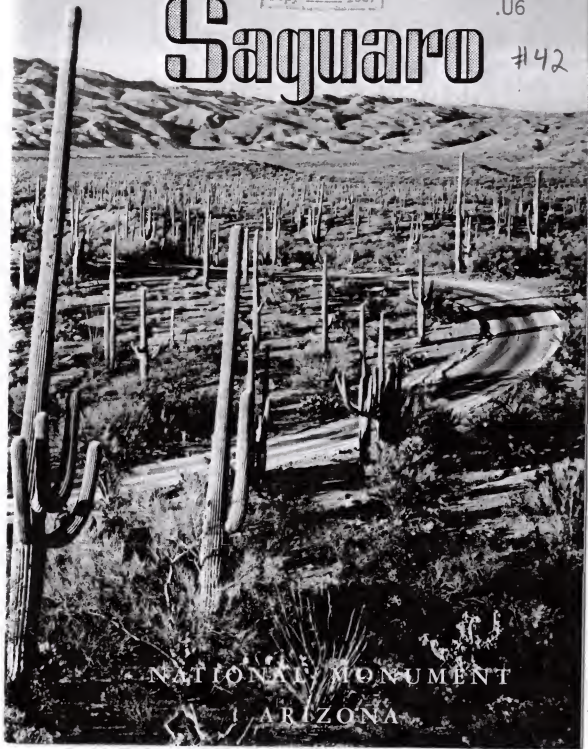
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Saguaro

#42

NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA



#43

Seeing Giant Forest

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

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GIANT FOREST was discovered in 1858 by pioneer ⁴⁶Hale Tharp, and named by John Muir. When logging operations threatened many sequoia groves, organizations and individuals purchased some of the finest lands and donated them to the Federal Government. In 1890, Sequoia National Park was established, the second unit of today's National Park System.

At first the park included the sequoia groves, and extended only to about the Great Western Divide. Later the wilderness of the Kern Canyon and Mount Whitney was added to the park. Today extensive trails open up a true mountain wilderness of towering peaks and profound canyons.

About the Sequoias

At first you may not realize the gigantic size of the sequoias. Beauty of color and form, stateliness, majesty, balance and harmony, or the pervading quietness of the forests may impress you most. Then, as you observe individual trees more closely, other special features excite your curiosity.

A MIXED FOREST. Note that the sugar pine, ponderosa pine, white fir, and incense-cedar grow in the same forest with the giant sequoia.

CONE AND SEED. Astonishingly small seeds are borne in small, hard, thick-scaled, egg-shaped cones, which may cling tenaciously to the tree for years, if not cut down by squirrels.

YOUNG SEQUOIAS. Look for them in open places, such as along roadsides and in the lodge and museum grounds, as the seeds germinate in exposed mineral soil.

COMPARE THE CROWNS. Young and the early mature sequoias are perfect sharp spires with numerous branches down to ground level. As the tree grows taller, the lower branches slough away, but the spire top remains. Later, Nature prunes out most upper branches, and the remaining ones expand and become many-branched to form the rounded or domelike crown.

DEAD CROWNS. Sometimes these result from undernourishment following severe base injury.

FIRE SCARS. Lightning-caused forest fires, occurring as much as 250 years or more apart, produced these injuries.

DEATH OF A GIANT. Sequoias resist insects and rot. Rarely are they killed by fire or lightning. It is said that the "giant sequoia never dies on its feet." When the ground beneath is softened or eroded, death comes when the tree loses balance and crashes.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

#44

TUZIGOOT

NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



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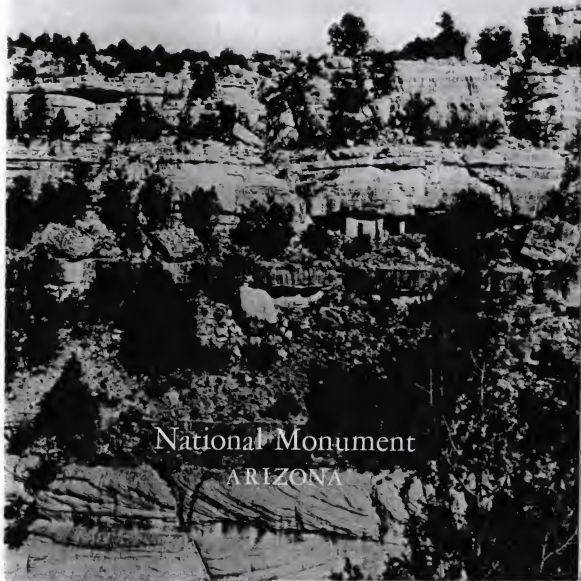
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WALNUT CANYON

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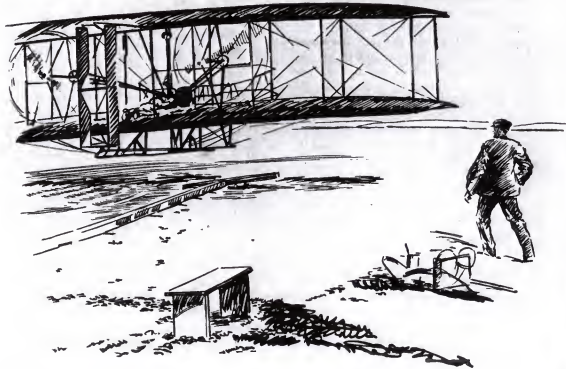
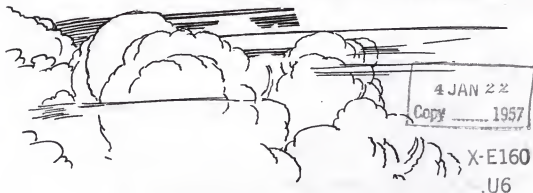
National Monument
ARIZONA

Wright Brothers

#46

NATIONAL MEMORIAL

NORTH CAROLINA



Yellowstone

#47

NATIONAL PARK

X-E160

Wyoming

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Montana

Idaho

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Gony

1957



(MAP OF PARK INSIDE)

FOR YOUR SAFETY

While in geyser or hot springs areas, STAY ON CONSTRUCTED WALKS AND KEEP YOUR CHILDREN ON THEM. A fall into a boiling pool is fatal; in many places, ground crust that looks safe and solid is thin—dangerous to walk on.

BEARS, DEER, AND OTHER LARGE ANIMALS ARE POTENTIALLY VERY DANGEROUS. OBSERVE THEM FROM A DISTANCE, DO NOT FEED THEM.

Died, Lincoln Museum and Lincoln Memorial (Supt., National Capital Parks, Washington 25, D.C.); Keweenaw Mountain NHP (Marquette, Ga.); Peteraburg NHP (Peteraburg, Va.); Richmond NHP (RD 14, Box 334, Richmond 23, Va.); Shiloh NHP (Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.); Stones River NHP (Murfreesboro, Tenn.); Massassus NHP (Massassus, Va.); Vicksburg NHP (Vicksburg, Miss.).

National Parks: Acadia (Mar Harbor, Me.); Everglades (PO Box 275, Homestead, Fla.); Great Smoky Mountains (N.C. and Tenn., Gatlinburg, Tenn.); Mammoth Cave (Mammoth Cave, Ky.); Shenandoah (Luray, Va.).

National Parkways: Blue Ridge (PO Box 1710, Roanoke, Va.); George Washington Memorial (Supt., National Capital Parks, Washington 25, D.C.); Natchez Trace (Dupelo, Miss.).

Miscellaneous: Andrew Johnson NM (Greenville, Tenn.); Cape Hatteras National Seashore (Manteo, N.C.); Edison Labo-
ratory NM (Orange, N.J.); Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS (Hyde Park, N.Y.); Roosevelt Village NHS (R.D. 1, Elvertown, Penna.); National Capital Parks (Washington 25, D.C.); Statue of Liberty NM (Liberty Island, New York 4, N.Y.); Vanderbilt Monument NHS (Hyde Park, N.Y.); Wright Brothers NM (Kill Devil Hills, N.C.).

Western National Parks on Main Rail Routes: Bryce Canyon (Panguitch, Utah); Glacier (West Glacier Park, Mont.); Grand Canyon (Grand Canyon, Ariz.); Grand Teton (Moose, Wyo.); Yellowstone (Yellowstone Park, Wyo.); Zion (Springdale, Utah).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Frank A. Sawyer, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



200-400, SEC., WASH., D.C. 24488





The Lincoln Memorial

Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial



A WELCOME

to the

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Whenever the Boy Scouts of America holds a Jamboree, the National Park Service looks forward to it as an opportunity to introduce thousands of Scouts to the scenic and historic heritage of all Americans, which is known as the National Park System. The Service, a bureau of the United States Department of the Interior, is eager to welcome Boy Scouts and Explorers to the many different kinds of areas which it administers and to make their visits memorable and profitable. At the same time, it earnestly asks leaders and Scouts alike to remember that they share ownership of these places with all other Americans, present and future, and to abide conscientiously by the regulations, avoiding any acts which would in any way do injury or damage to any features of these places.

While there are several of the great scenic national parks east of the Mississippi, the greater number of units of the System in the East and South are primarily of historical importance. Several of the most significant of these lie fairly close to Valley Forge, and the National Park Service is particularly pleased that the Jamboree program has been so arranged as to permit all in attendance to visit Independence National Historical Park in downtown Philadelphia.

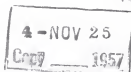
Independence National Historical Park. In this area of only a few square blocks--now undergoing vast changes to re-think it to something of its appearance during the Revolution and the early days of the Republic--an astonishing amount of American history was made. Here were some of the beginnings of the movement toward revolution, here, in Independence Hall, is the Declaration of Independence signed, and here still is the Liberty Bell. Independence was signed, and here still is the American Constitution as written, and here for a decade was the capital of the new nation.

The Independence staff is looking forward eagerly to the opportunity to show Scouts and leaders alike these historic and sacred places, to convey the story of the great events which took place here and to tell of the work under way to create a historical park of which all Americans can be proud.

X-E160

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PUBLIC USE



#49

TABULATION OF VISITORS
TO AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SEPTEMBER, 1957

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#50

THE
NATIONAL PARK
SYSTEM

WESTERN
UNITED STATES



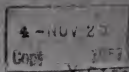
AN INVITATION

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE of the Department of the Interior invites you to the areas of the National Park System, which are the property of all Americans. It urges you, when you visit them, to take advantage of the opportunities offered to learn more about them; and it asks your assistance in protecting the natural and historic features found in them.

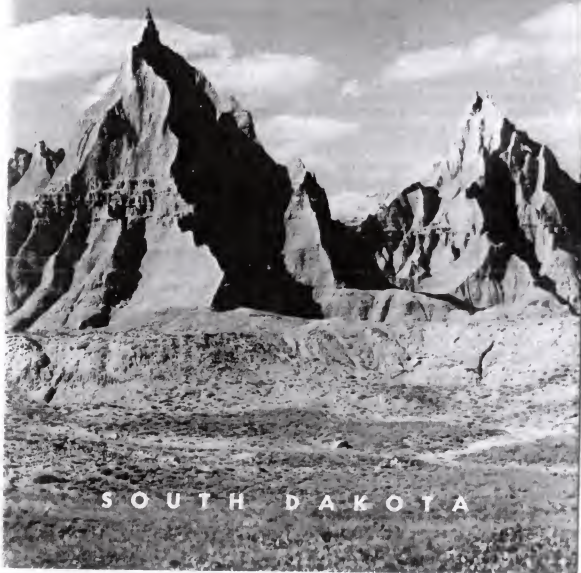
Revised 1957

Badlands

NATIONAL MONUMENT



#51



SOUTH DAKOTA

Badlands

NATIONAL MONUMENT

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#52



SOUTH DAKOTA

Badlands

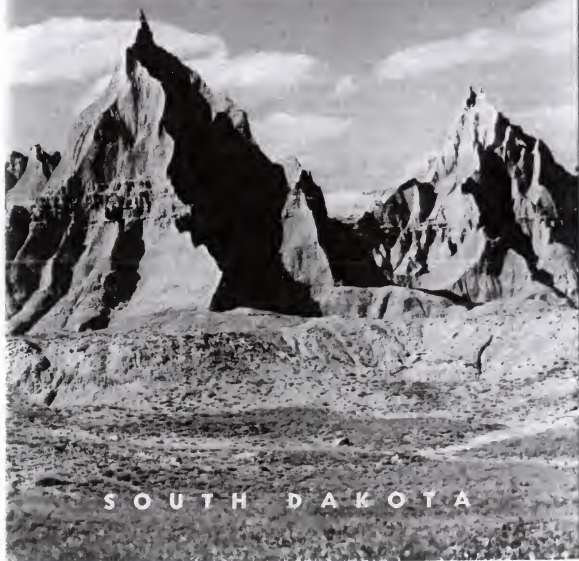
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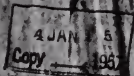
SOUTH DAKOTA

Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • New Mexico

X-E160

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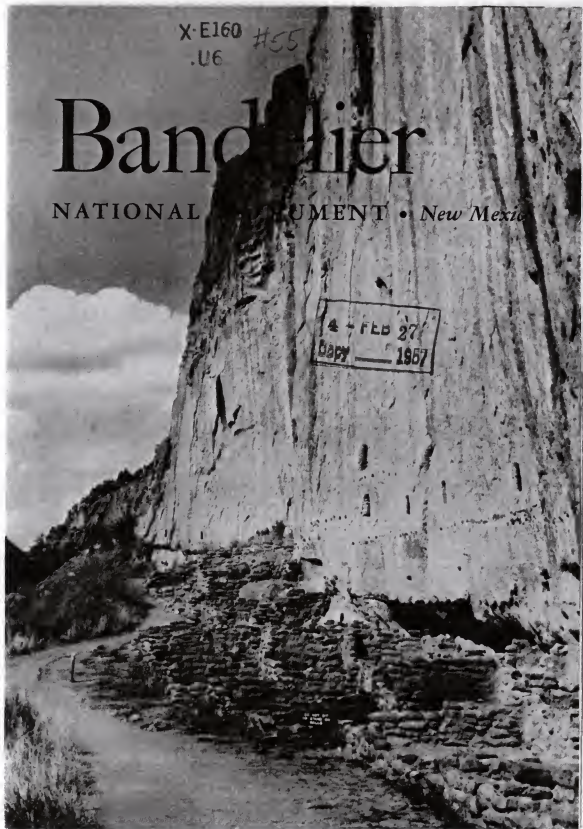


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Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • New Mexico

4 - FEB 27
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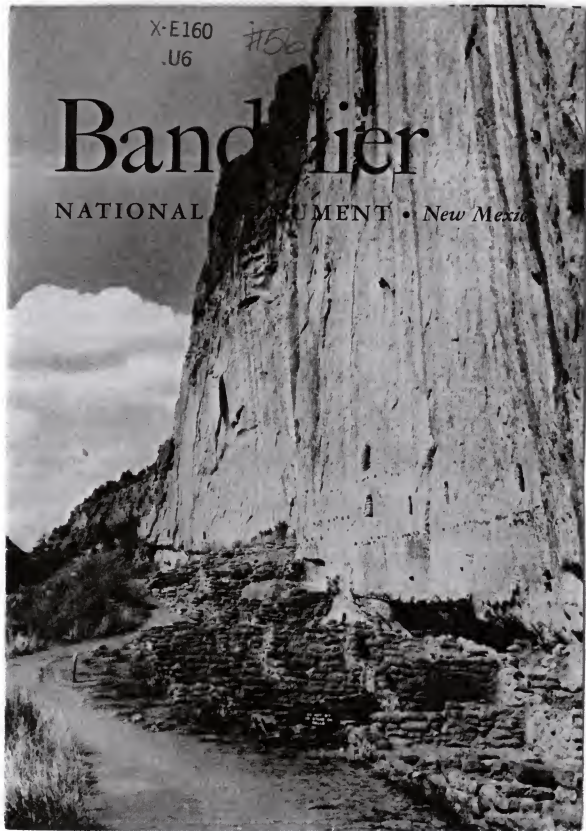
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#156

Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • New Mexico



Blue Ridge

PARKWAY

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*Virginia and
North Carolina*



Blue Ridge

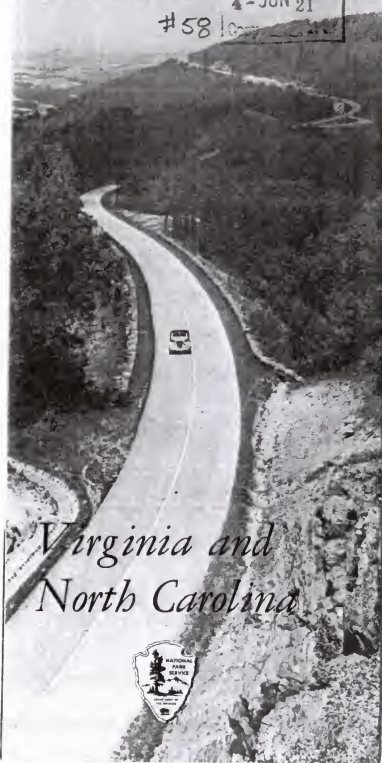
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PARKWAY

4 - JUN 21

#58



*Virginia and
North Carolina*



Guide

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4-JUN 21

1957

to

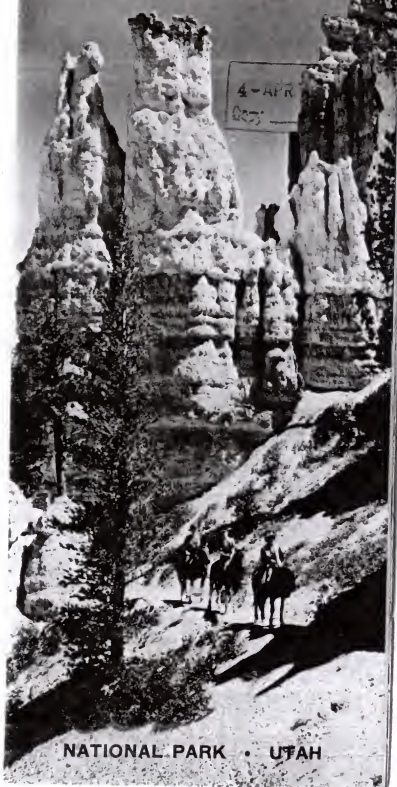
#159



**FLAT
ROCK
TRAIL**

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

#60
Bryce Canyon



NATIONAL PARK • UTAH

CABRILLO #61

NATIONAL MONUMENT

JUN 24

1967

E160

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HERE AT POINT LOMA
HEAD-ON THE VENTURE
OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1542

JOHN DE
CABRILLO
DISTINGUISHED PORTUGUESE
NAVIGATOR

THE SERVICE OF SPAIN
COMMANDING THE FLAG-
SHIP SAN SALVADOR MADE
HIS FIRST ALTA CALI-
FORNIA LANDFALL AND
THIS DISCOVERED WHAT
IS NOW THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

CABRILLO WITH HIS OWN
PASSAGES CAME ABOARD
ON POINT LOMA AT WHAT
IS NOW BALLAST POINT
IN THIS PORT "CLOSED
AND VERY GOOD" WHICH
THEY NAMED SAN MIGUEL

CABRILLO'S CARAVEL IS
ASSEMBLED AT NEWBOLD,
MEXICO UNDER ORDERS OF
DON ALONSO DE MENESIES
SAILED FROM THAT PORT
JUNE 27, 1542

CALIFORNIA

*Cape
Hatteras*

National
Seashore
Recreational
Area

APR 23 1958
Copy _____ 1953

North Carolina

X-E160

.UG

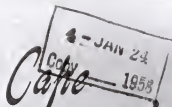
#62



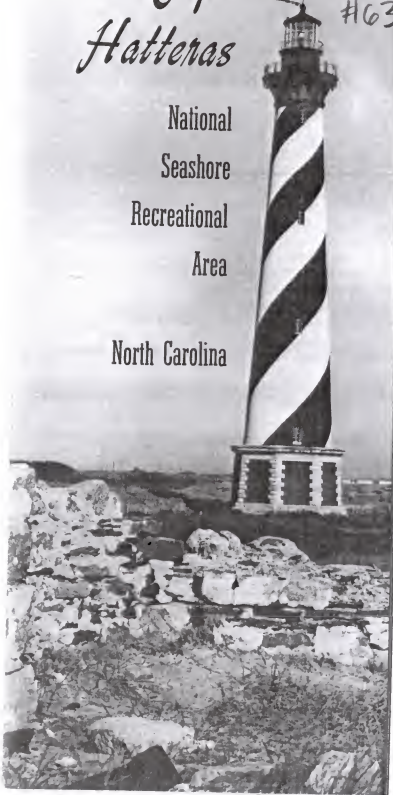
*Cape
Hatteras*

National
Seashore
Recreational
Area

North Carolina



X-E1EO
.U6
#63



X-E160

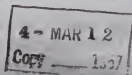
.U6

#64

Capulin Mountain

NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW MEXICO



4 - MAR 21
Copy _____ 1957

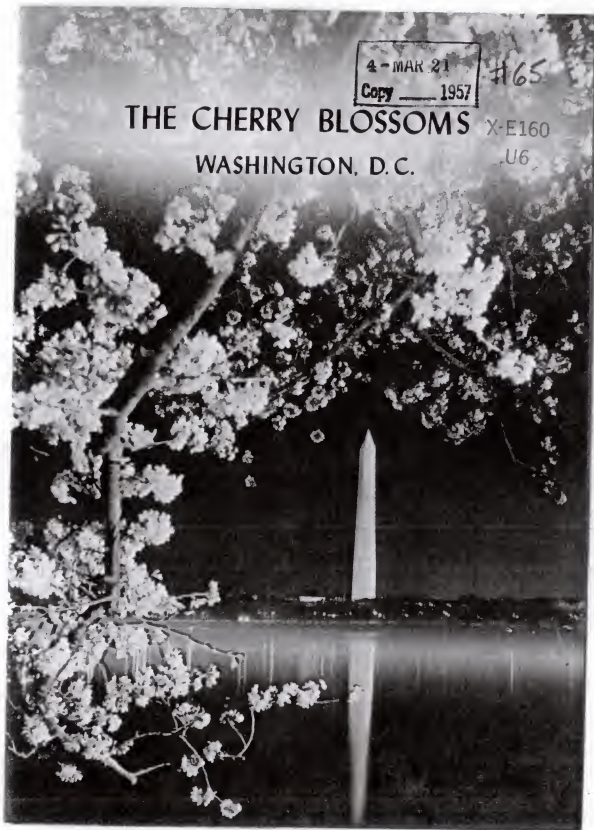
#65

THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS

X-E160

WASHINGTON, D.C.

U6



X-E160
.U6

#66

4-APR 24

CRATER LAKE

NATIONAL PARK

Oregon



#67
DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

X-E160

116

Q-00120



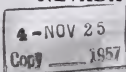
#68

DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA



X-E160

.U6



#69

DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

X-E160

.U6

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

DEC 16 1957

Copy



#70

DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA



X-E160

.U6



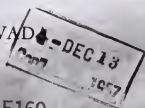
#71

DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA



X-E160

.U6



#72

X-E160

.U6

DINOSAUR

National
Monument

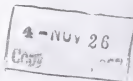


COLORADO

UTAH

DINOSAUR

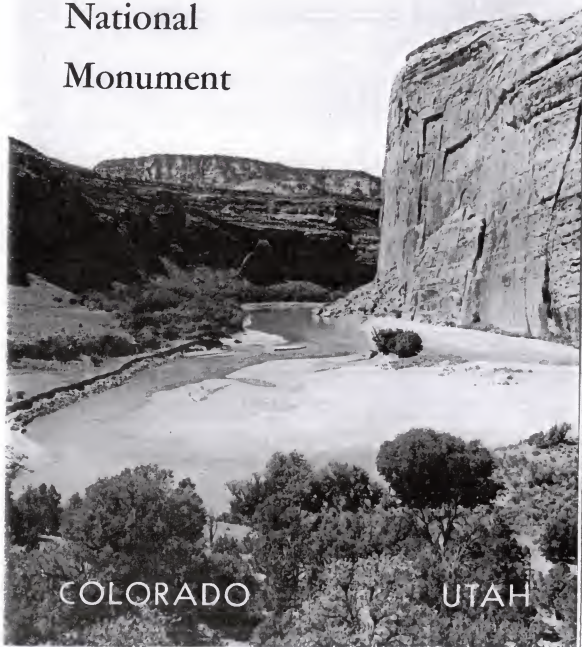
National Monument



#73

X-E160

.U6



COLORADO

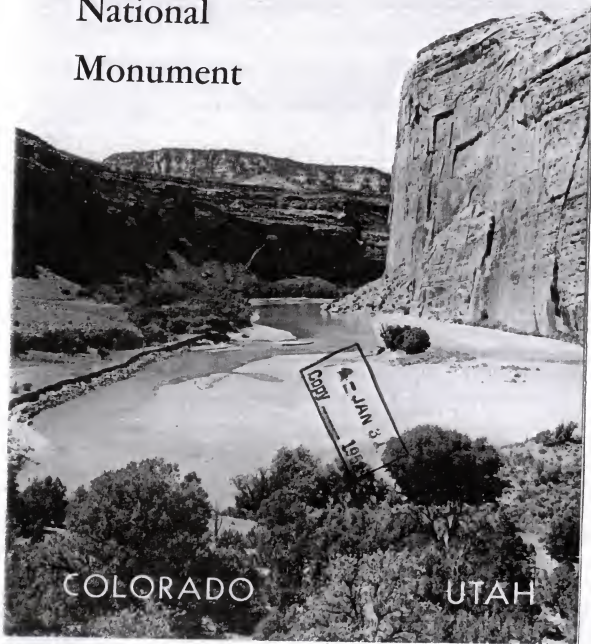
UTAH

X-E160 #74
.U6

DINOSAUR

National

Monument



COLORADO

UTAH

4-NOV 25
Cocq 257

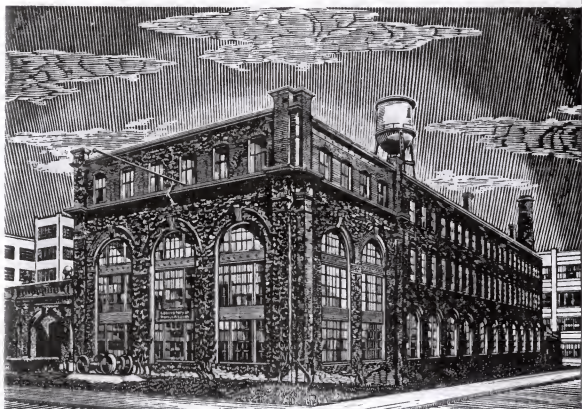
X-E160

.U6 #175

EDISON

LABORATORY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

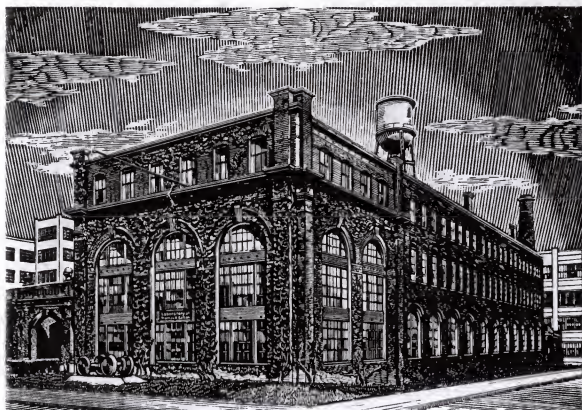


WEST ORANGE, *New Jersey*

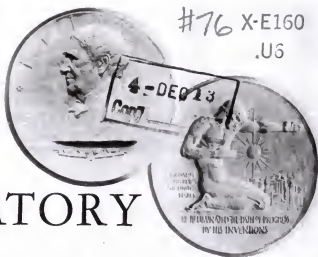
EDISON

LABORATORY

NATIONAL MONUMENT



WEST ORANGE, *New Jersey*



X-E160
.U6

4 DEC 16 1957
COPY 1957

#77

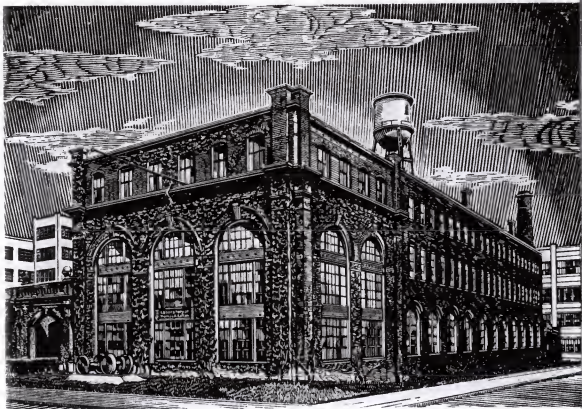
EDISON



LABORATORY



NATIONAL MONUMENT



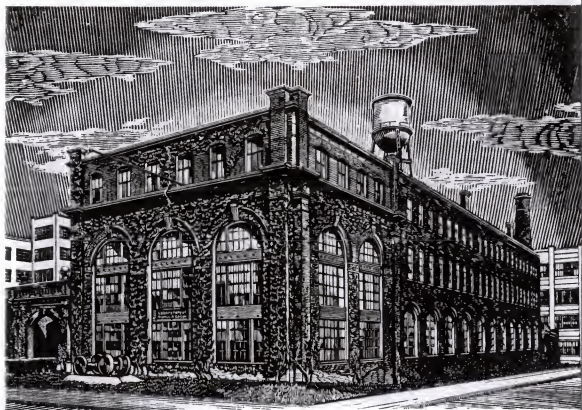
WEST ORANGE, *New Jersey*

EDISON

4 - JUL 29
COPY _____ 1957

LABORATORY

NATIONAL MONUMENT



WEST ORANGE, *New Jersey*

#78

X-E160

U6



4-JUL 8
COPY 1957

#79

El Morro

X-E160
.U6



NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

El Morro

X-E160

.U6

4-JUN 21

Copy 1957

#80



NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

#81

4 NOV 18 1957
Copy 1957

X-E160

U6

Fort Frederica



NATIONAL MONUMENT
Georgia

X-E160

#82

.U6

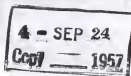
OCT 21

1957

Fort Frederica



NATIONAL MONUMENT
Georgia



X-E160
.U6

FORT LARAMIE

National Monument . . . WYOMING

4 - AUG 29

Copy 1957

#84

X-E160

.U6

Fort Vancouver

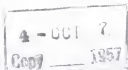
NATIONAL MONUMENT



WASHINGTON

X-E160

.46



#85

Fort Vancouver

NATIONAL MONUMENT



WASHINGTON



THE

4 - MAR 11
Copy _____ 1957

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

4 - AUG 12
1957

#87

E160

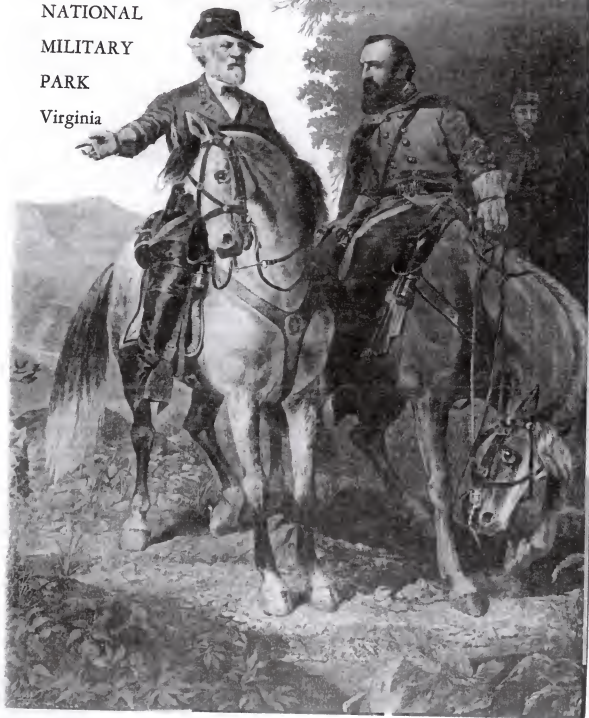
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania

NATIONAL

MILITARY

PARK

Virginia



4-001 2.

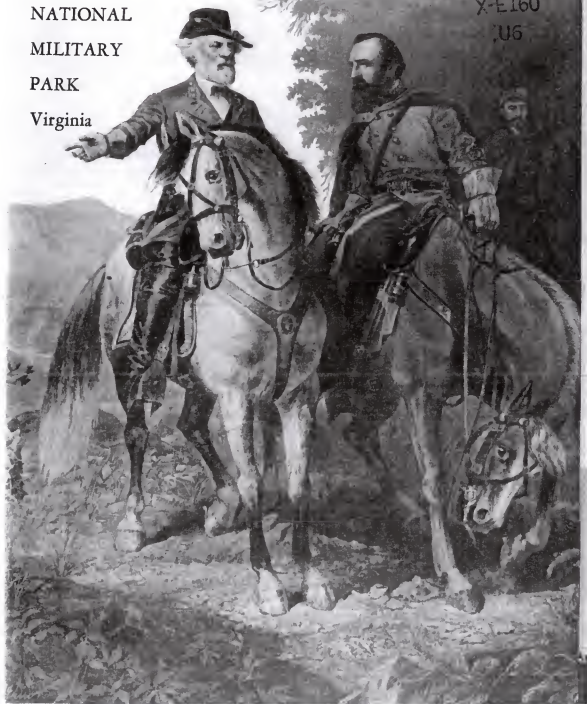
#88

0007 1-15097

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania

NATIONAL
MILITARY
PARK
Virginia

X-E160
U6



#89

4 JAN 22

COPY

1957

*George
Washington
Birthplace*

X-E160

.U6

NATIONAL MONUMENT
VIRGINIA



#90

George X-E160
Washington .U6
Birthplace

NATIONAL MONUMENT
VIRGINIA

4-MAR 19

COFF 1957



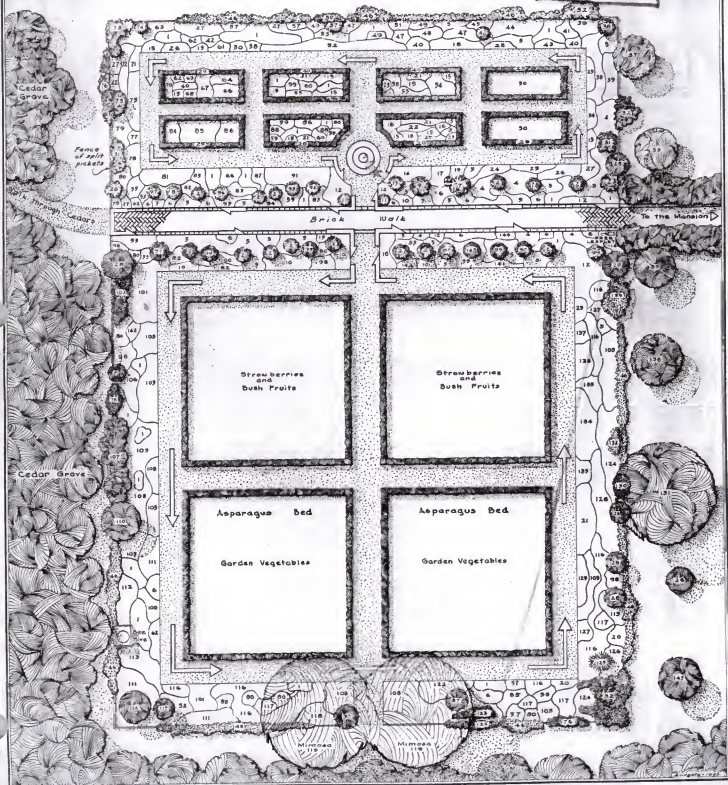
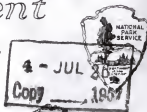
George Washington Birthplace National Monument Colonial Type Garden

#91 X-E160

U6



Scale 0 5 10 20 30 Feet





George Washington
CARVER

NATIONAL MONUMENT • MISSOURI



4-NOV 25

X-E160

U6

1957

GLACIER #93

BAY NATIONAL
MONUMENT

Alaska



E160
U5
#94
DEC 15
1994

GLACIER BAY

NATIONAL
MONUMENT

Alaska



XEROX
U6
GLACIER #95

BAY NATIONAL
MONUMENT

DEC 16 1957
Copy _____ 1957

Alaska



#96

GLACIER

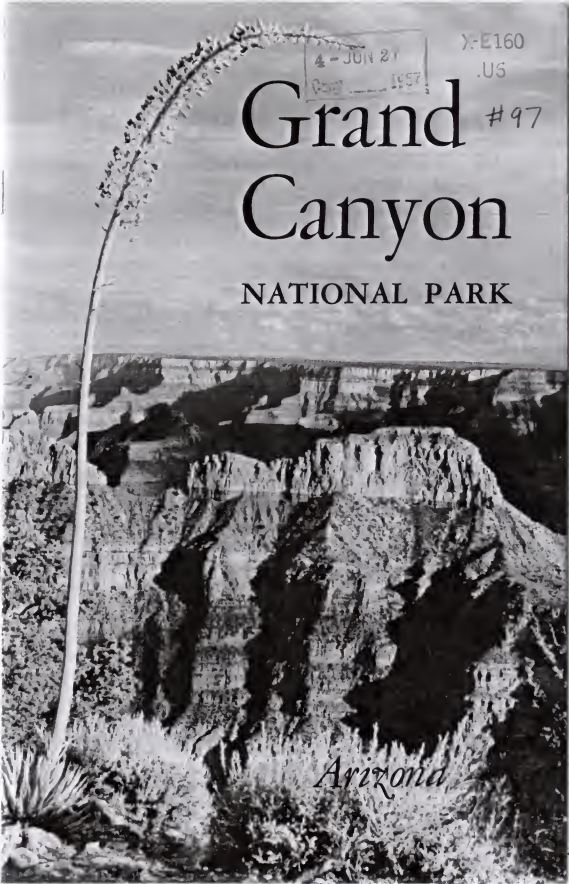
NATIONAL PARK
MONTANA

X-E160

06



UNITED STATES SECTION
WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK



X-E160
4 - JUN 27 1957
U.S.
#97

Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK

Arizona

X-E160

U6

Grand Teton

#98

4 - JUL 24

COPIED 1957



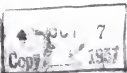
NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING

X-E160

.U6

Grand Teton

#99



NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING

#100

NATURALIST PROGRAM



October, 1957

X-E160

U6

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK TENNESSEE — NORTH CAROLINA

NATURALIST SERVICE

By means of guided hiking trips, illustrated talks, informal campfire talks, and exhibits, it is aimed to make the visitor better acquainted with the natural and human history of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. On the longer hikes, areas of outstanding scenic interest are visited. Regardless of the objective, stops are made at frequent intervals and trailside features are discussed. Hikers should wear comfortable shoes and heavy socks. Unless indicated, no registration is necessary. Regardless of where they are held, all talks and trips are open to the public and are offered without charge by the National Park Service.

Don't fail to visit the Pioneer Exhibits Area, two miles north of Cherokee, North Carolina, along US 441, in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Open daily and Sundays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OCT 21
1957

X-E160

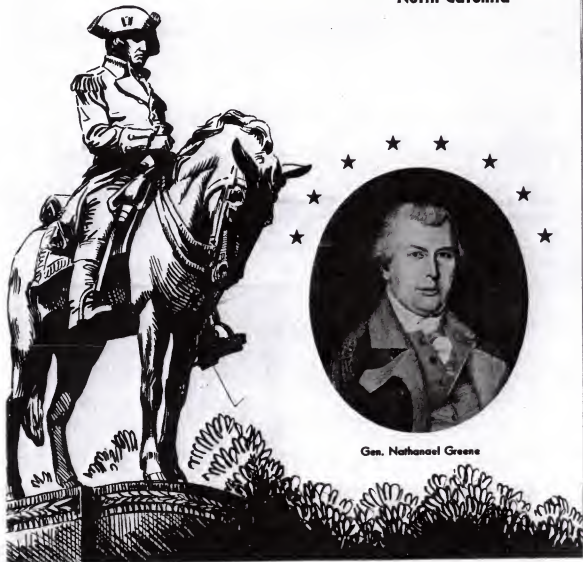
.U6

#101

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



X-E160

.U6

#102

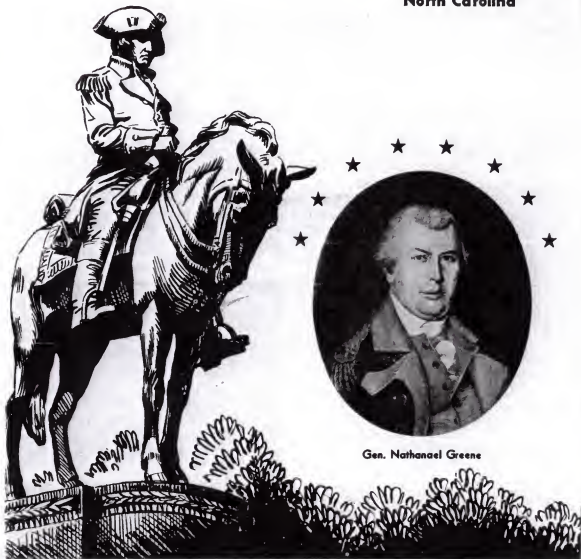
4-SEP 18

1957

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



4 NOV 18 1957
Copy 1957

#103

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina

X-E160
.U6



Gen. Nathaniel Greene

#104
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

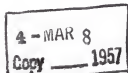
X-E160

.U6



HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

A Guide for the



Haleakala Section

Island of Maui, Hawaii

George C. Ruhle and Eugene J. Barton



A service to you by the HAWAII NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION that you may have greater appreciation through better understanding.

#105

HARPERS FERRY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

4 - JUN 18

X-E160

Copy 1957

.U6



#106

Isle Royale

National Park MICHIGAN

X-E160

.U6



#107 X-E160

.U6

Isle Royale

National Park MICHIGAN

4 - NOV 21

Copy 1957





Jamestown

VIRGINIA

X-E160

.46

108

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COOPERATING WITH THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

X-E160

.46

#109

Jamestown

VIRGINIA

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COOPERATING WITH THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

E-160
.46
#110

Jamestown

VIRGINIA

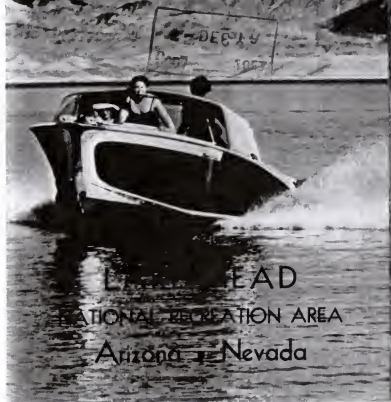
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COOPERATING WITH THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

1857

#111
LAKE MEAD
and
LAKE MOHAVE

X-E160

.UG



LAKE MEAD
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
Arizona • Nevada

X-160
46

LAKE MEAD and LAKE MOHAVE

JAN 1953

#112



LAKE MEAD
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
Arizona • Nevada

Lehman Caves

NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEVADA

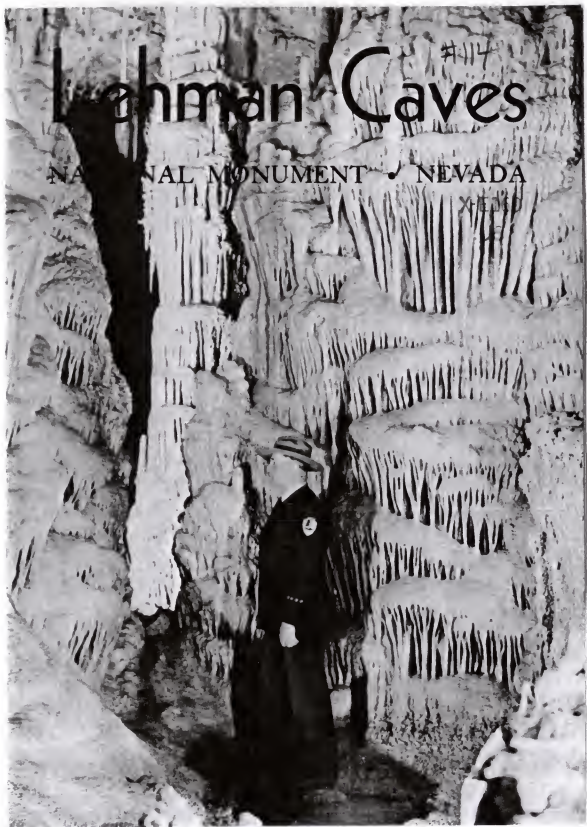
#413
NOV 18 1957
1957

X-E160



Lehman Caves

NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEVADA



McLoughlin House

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

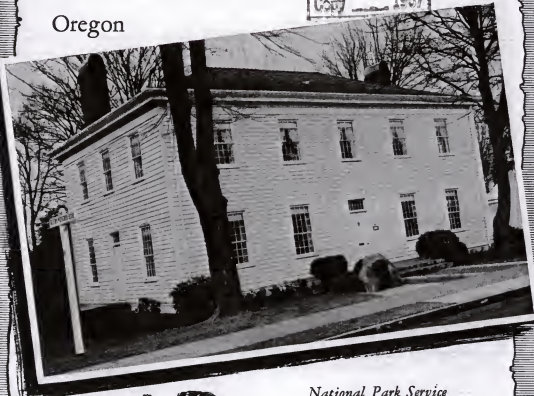
4 - JUN 21

#115

Copy

1957

Oregon



National Park Service
cooperating with the
McLoughlin Memorial Association
and the Municipality
of Oregon City

X-E160

.U6



M^Wontezuma Castle

National Monument • ARIZONA

X-E160
.46
#116



4 NOV 18 1957
Cory 1957



Montezuma Castle

National Monument • ARIZONA

X-E160
.46
#117



2 - OCT 2 #118
1957 X-E160
.U6

MORO ROCK and CRESCENT MEADOW



SELF-GUIDING
AUTO TOUR

Crescent Meadow

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

#119
X-E160
.U6

Mount Rainier

4 JAN 24
Copy _____ 1957

NATIONAL PARK

Washington



A black and white photograph of a dense forest. Tall, straight trees with thick trunks are visible, with sunlight filtering through the canopy. A path leads into the distance where two small figures of people are walking. The overall scene is serene and majestic.

Muir Woods

NATIONAL MONUMENT

X-E160
.46

California #120

A black and white photograph of a dense forest. Tall, slender trees with thick canopies fill the scene. A dirt path winds through the center of the forest. In the distance, two small figures of people are visible on the path. The lighting is dappled, with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

MUIR WOODS

NATIONAL MONUMENT

California #121

X-E160

.46

A black and white photograph of a dense forest. Tall, slender trees with thick canopies dominate the scene. A dirt path winds through the center of the forest. In the distance, two small figures of people are visible on the path, providing a sense of scale. The lighting is dappled, with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

MUIR WOODS

NATIONAL MONUMENT

X-E160

U6

California #122

A black and white photograph of a dense forest. Tall, slender trees with thick canopies fill the scene. A path or clearing is visible in the lower center, where two small figures of people are standing. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

MUIR WOODS

NATIONAL MONUMENT

X-E160

.U6

California #123

124 NOV 18 1957
Copy 1957

Natchez Trace

PARKWAY

TENNESSEE • ALABAMA • MISSISSIPPI



X-E160

.U6

#125

Natchez Trace
PARKWAY

TENNESSEE • ALABAMA • MISSISSIPPI



NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

PRESENTS

X-E160
U6

#126



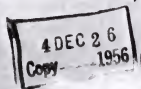
SCHOOL ASSEMBLY TALKS

#127

OLYMPIC

NATIONAL PARK

Washington



X-E160

.U6



#128

OLYMPIC

NATIONAL PARK

Washington

4 JAN 24
COPY _____ 1957

X-E160

.U6



Oregon Caves

NATIONAL MONUMENT — OREGON



4-NOV 25

1957

X-E160

.U6

Organ Pipe Cactus #130

NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



X-E160

.U6

#131

Organ Pipe Cactus

4-DEC 13
1957

NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



4 DEC 16 1957

Copy

X-E160

U6

#137

Organ Pipe Cactus

NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



X-E160

U6

Organ Pipe Cactus

#133

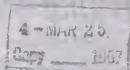
NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



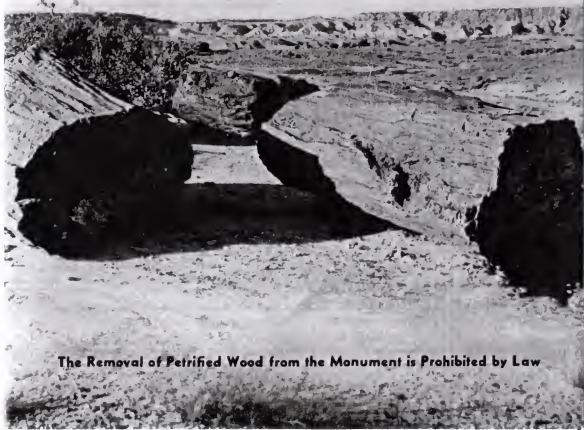
Petrified Forest

X-E160

UG #134



NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA



The Removal of Petrified Wood from the Monument is Prohibited by Law

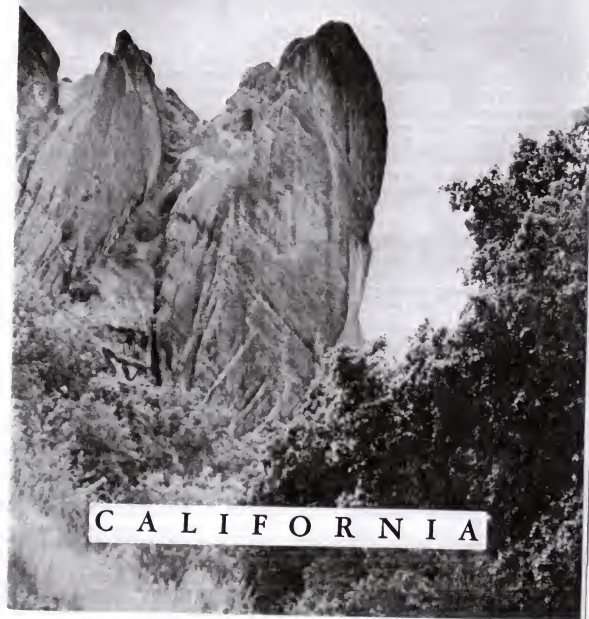
PINNACLES

X-E160

.U6

#135

National Monument



C A L I F O R N I A

PINNACLES

X-E160

.U6

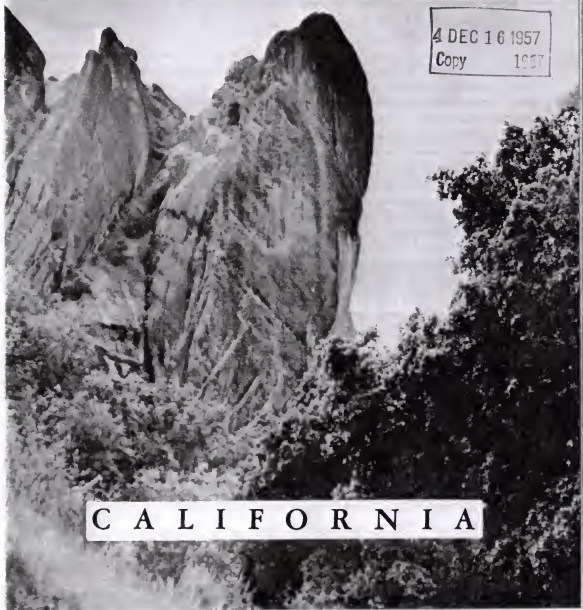
#136

National Monument

4 DEC 16 1957

Copy 1957

C A L I F O R N I A



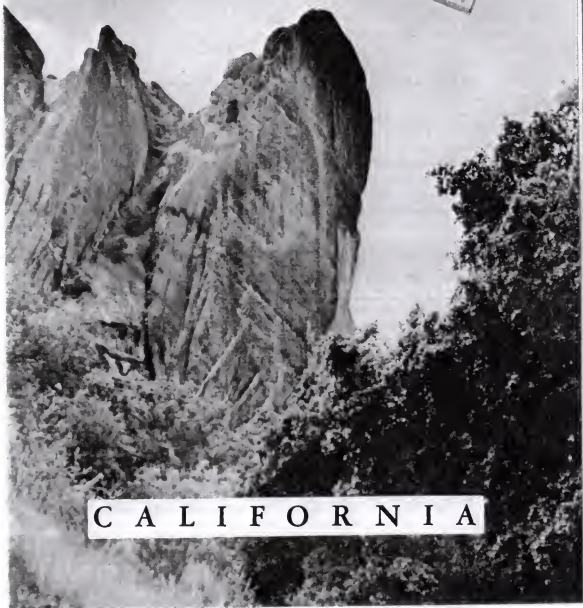
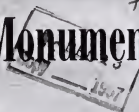
PINNACLES

National Monument

X-E160

.U6

#137



C A L I F O R N I A

X-E160

#138

.U6

Prince William

4-MAR 27

Forest Park  VIRGINIA



Take a Trip
with

Sammy Squirrel

X-E160

.UG

#139



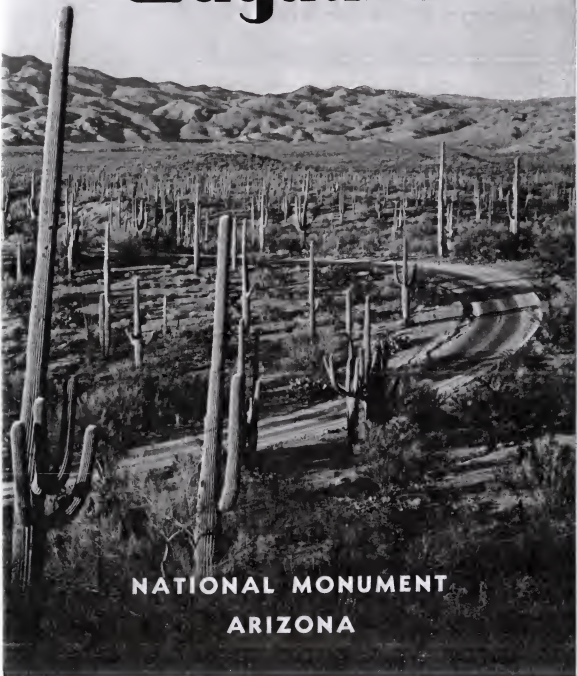
Rock Creek Nature Center
Washington, D. C.

Saguaro

X-E160

.U6

#1140



NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA

Saguaro

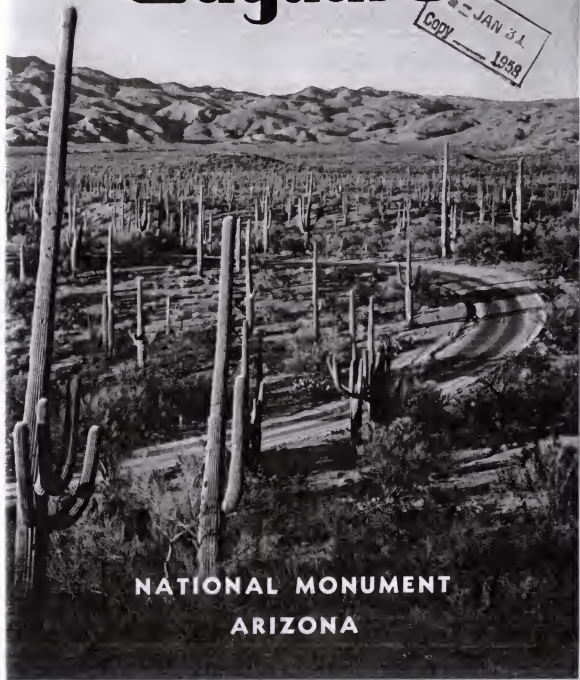
X-E160

.UG

#141

4 - JAN 31
COPY 1958

NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA



Sequoia and Kings Canyon



**NATIONAL PARKS
CALIFORNIA**

X-E160
.U6

Sequoia and Kings Canyon



#143

**NATIONAL PARKS
CALIFORNIA**



X-E160

.u6

#144

CONGRESS GROVE WALK

A SELF-GUIDED TOUR
TELLING THE STORY OF
A FOREST COMMUNITY

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK



4-001 2
Copy 1957

#145

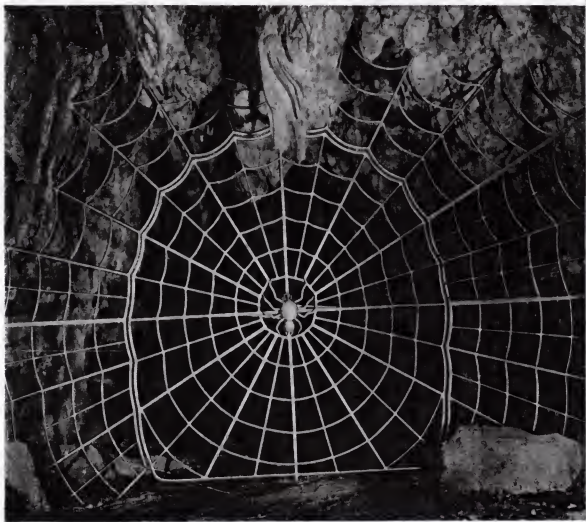
TRAIL GUIDE

to

Crystal Cave

X-E160

.U6



SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

PRICE 10c IF YOU TAKE THIS LEAFLET WITH YOU

#146

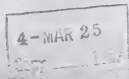
Shenandoah

NATIONAL PARK

VIRGINIA

X-E160

.U6



STATUE OF

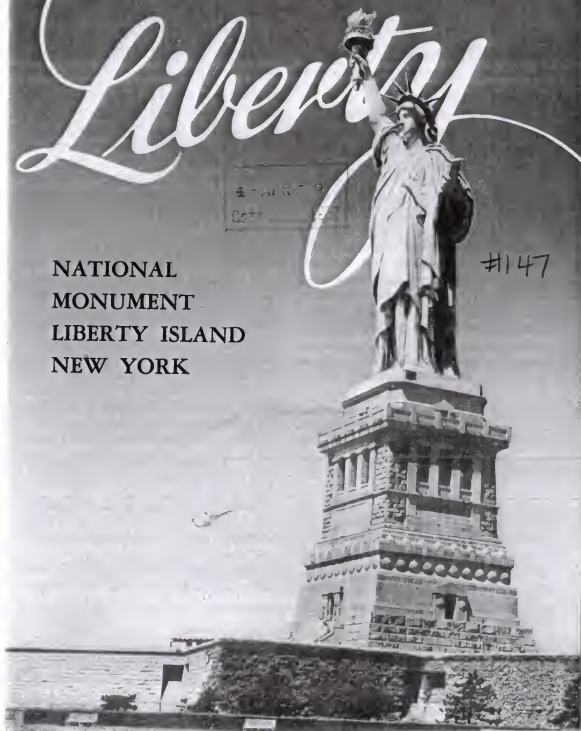
X-E160

,UG

Liberty

NATIONAL
MONUMENT
LIBERTY ISLAND
NEW YORK

#147



#148

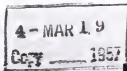
Theodore Roosevelt

X-E160

.U6



NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK



NORTH DAKOTA



#149

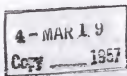
Theodore Roosevelt

X-E160



NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

16



NORTH DAKOTA



Timpanogos Cave

THE GREAT HEART
OF TIMPANOGOS

#150
4 - MAR 12
COPY 1957

X-E160
.U6

National Monument

UTAH

TONTO

X-E160

u6

#151

4-OC1 21
COPY 1957



NATIONAL MONUMENT

ARIZONA

TONTO

#152

X-E160

115

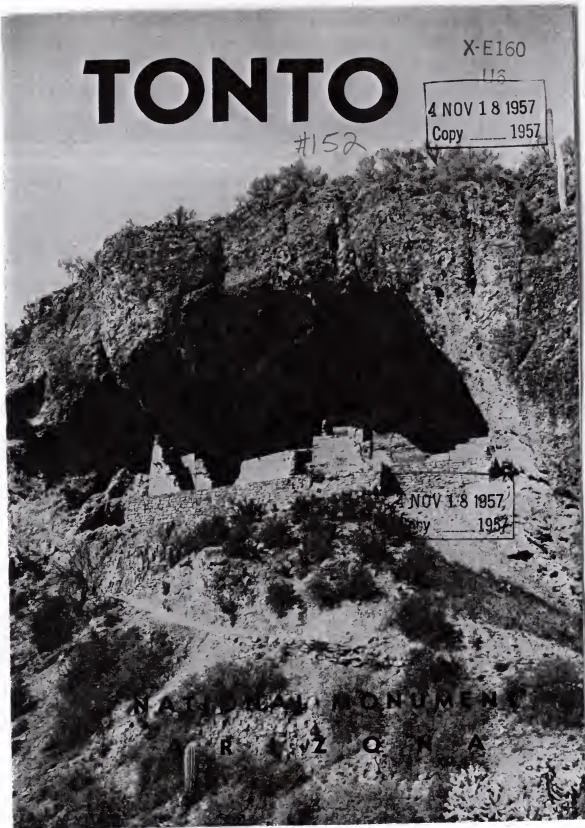
4 NOV 18 1957

Copy _____ 1957

4 NOV 18 1957

Copy _____ 1957

NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA



#153.

4 AUG 26 1957

Copy 1957

Virgin Islands

NATIONAL PARK

X-E160

.U6



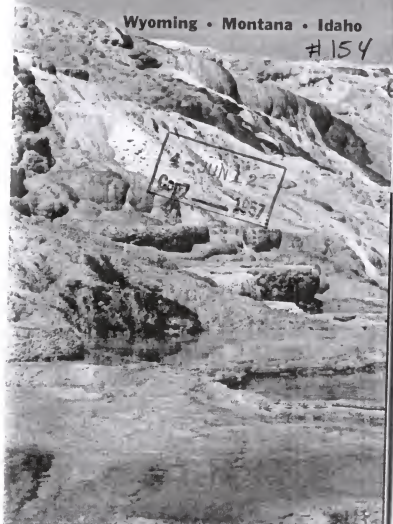
ST. JOHN ISLAND, V. I.

YELLOWSTONE

NATIONAL PARK

Wyoming • Montana • Idaho

#154



X-E160

FOR YOUR SAFETY

.U6

While in geyser or hot springs areas, *Stay on Constructed Walks and Keep Your Children on Them.* A fall into a boiling pool is fatal; in many places, ground crust that looks safe and solid is thin—dangerous to walk on.

Bears, Deer, and Other Large Animals Are Potentially Very Dangerous. Observe Them From a Distance; Do Not Feed Them.

Yorktown Battlefield

X-E160

.U6

#155



COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Virginia

Yorktown Battlefield

#156

X-E160

.U6

4-MAR 19

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COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Virginia

#157 X-E160
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YOSEMITE

4 JUN 21

COPY 1207



NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

#158 X-E160
.U6

YOSEMITE

4 - JUL 8
1957



NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

X-E160 #159
.46

CAMPING FACILITIES
IN THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM



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Your
Booklet

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#160

about our
National Parks
and
National Monuments

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS



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#161

ACADIA

National Park
Maine

X-E160
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#162

ACADIA

National Park

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Maine

4 DEC 23 1958

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#163

ACADIA

National Park

X-E160

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Maine

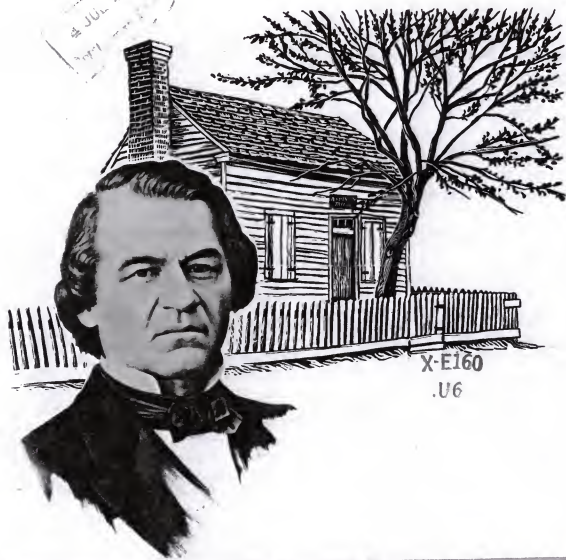
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#164

Andrew Johnson

NATIONAL MONUMENT



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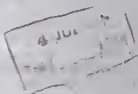
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AZTEC RUINS

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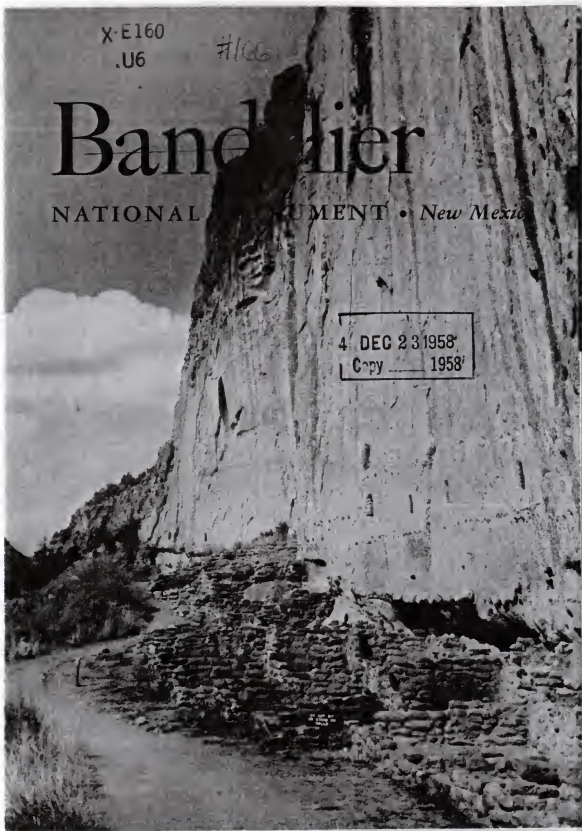
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Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • *New Mexico*

4 DEC 23 1958

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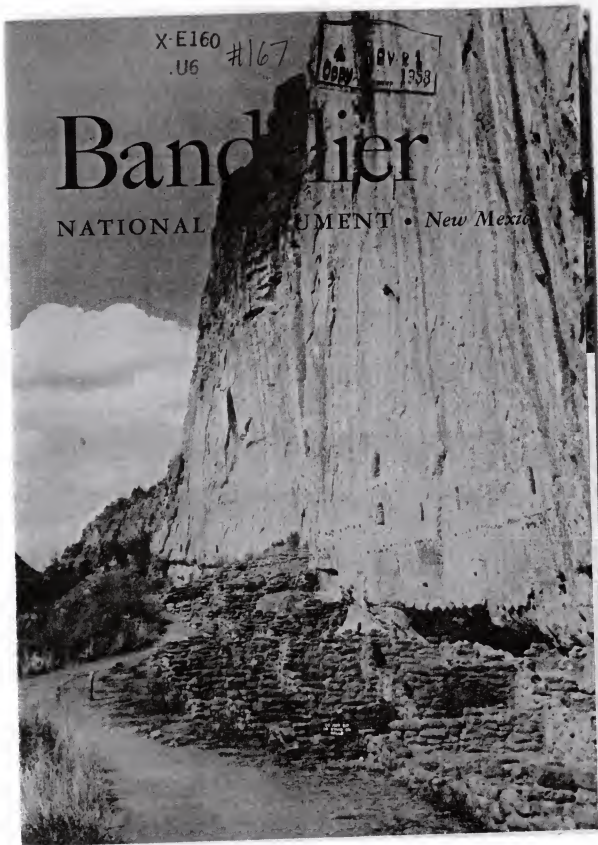
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Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • New Mexico

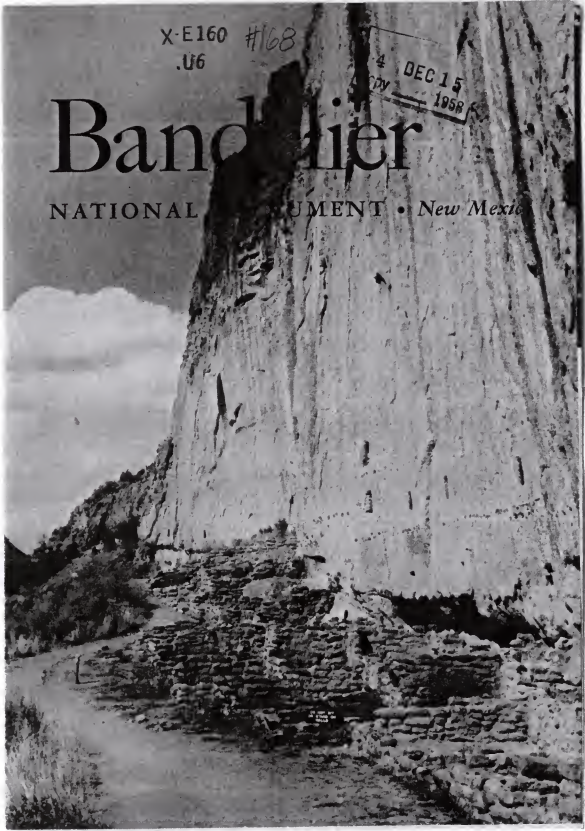


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Bandelier

NATIONAL MONUMENT • New Mexico



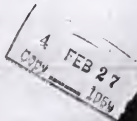
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.116

Big Bend

NATIONAL PARK #169

Texas



#170
Big Bend

NATIONAL PARK

Texas

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Blue Ridge

PARKWAY

#171

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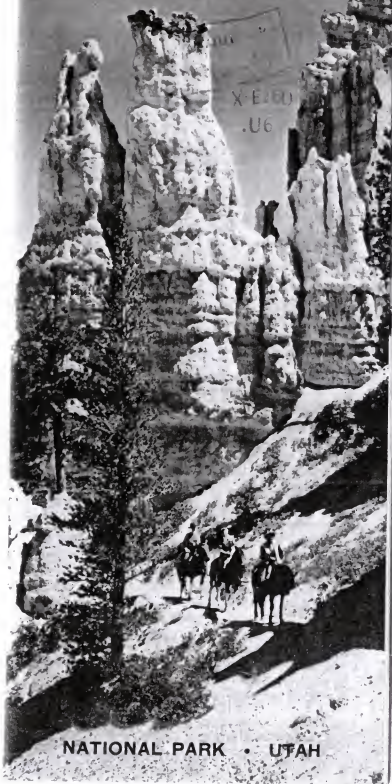
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*Virginia and
North Carolina*



#172

Bryce Canyon



NATIONAL PARK • UTAH

Canyon de Chelly #173



NATIONAL MONUMENT

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A R I Z O N A

*Cape
Hatteras*

National
Seashore
Recreational
Area

North Carolina

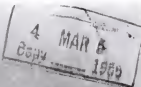


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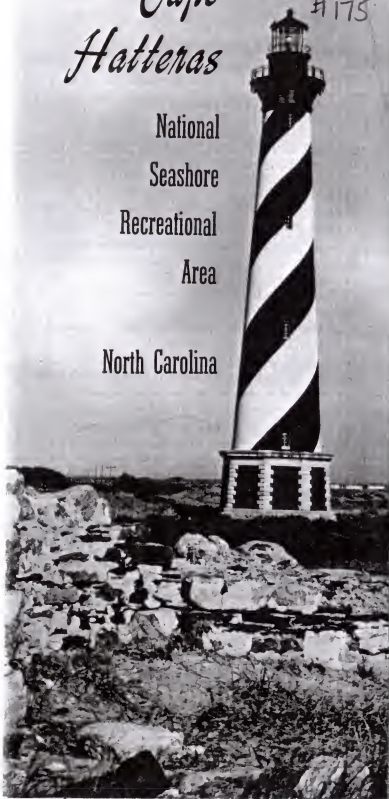


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Cape Hatteras

National
Seashore
Recreational
Area

North Carolina



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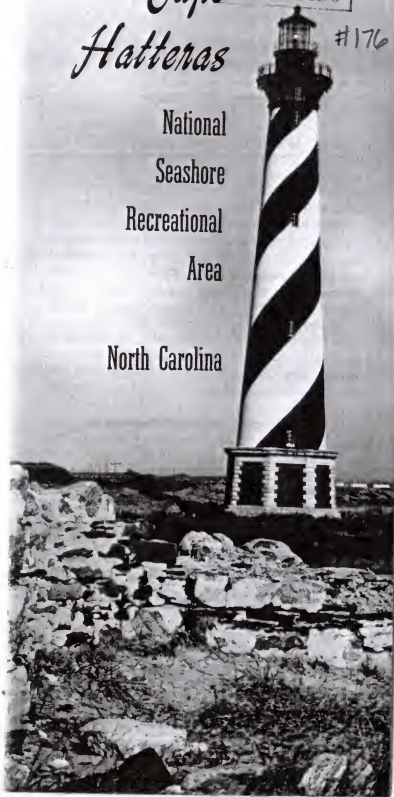
MAR 9 1959
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Cape Hatteras

#176

National
Seashore
Recreational
Area

North Carolina



CAPITOL REEF



#177

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CAPITOL REEF

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NATIONAL MONUMENT • Utah

Carlsbad Caverns

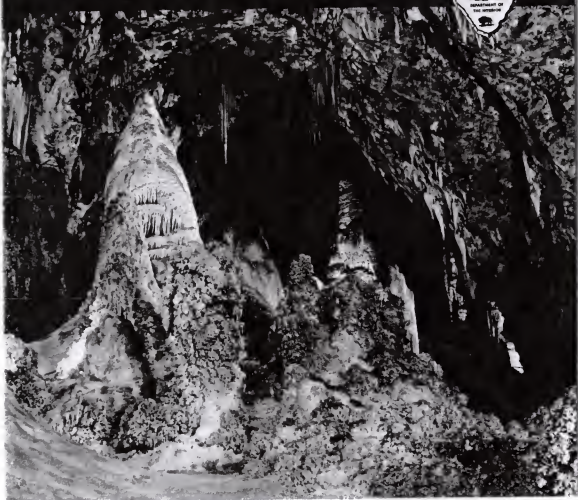
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#179

4 JUL 14

OPEN ALL YEAR

NATIONAL PARK NEW MEXICO



CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK

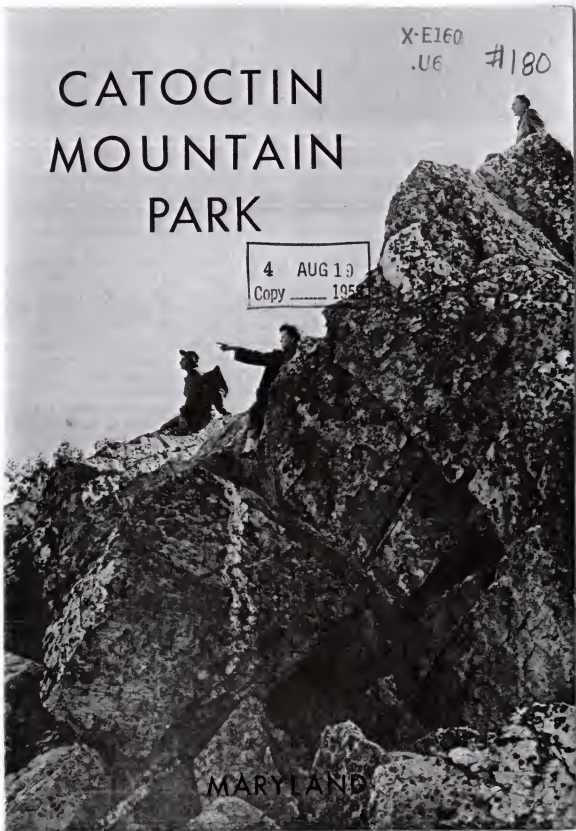
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MARYLAND





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CHACO CANYON

#121



NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

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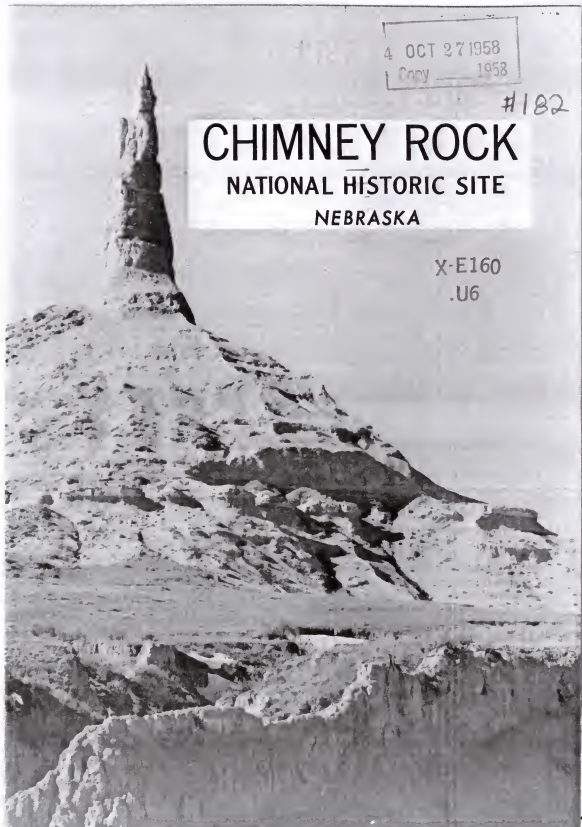
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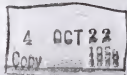
CHIMNEY ROCK

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NEBRASKA

X-E160

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CHIMNEY ROCK
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NEBRASKA



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CHIRICAHUA

4 DEC 23
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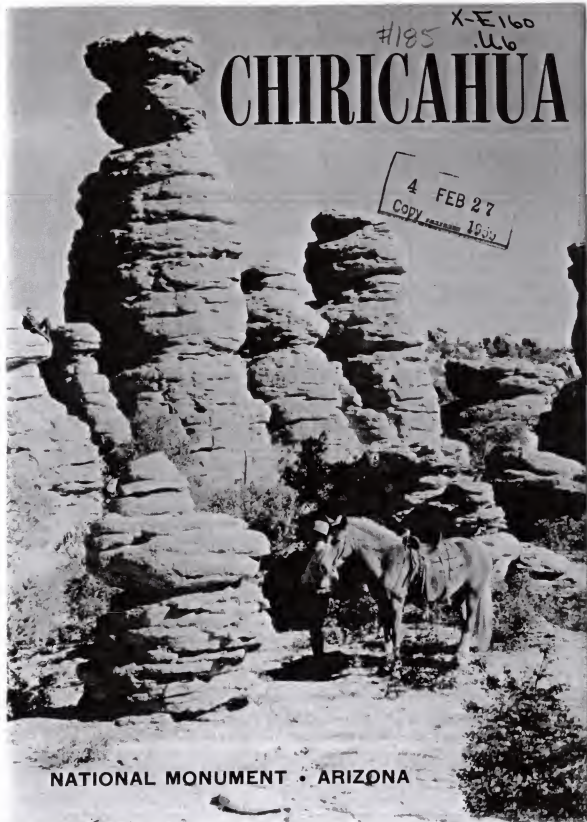
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NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA

#185 X-E160
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CHIRICAHUA

4 FEB 27
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NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA

#186

CHIRICAHUA

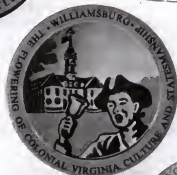
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1972
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NATIONAL MONUMENT • ARIZONA

COLONIAL PARKWAY



Jamestown



Williamsburg



Yorktown

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4 SEP 19
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Colonial National Historical Park

VIRGINIA

X-E160

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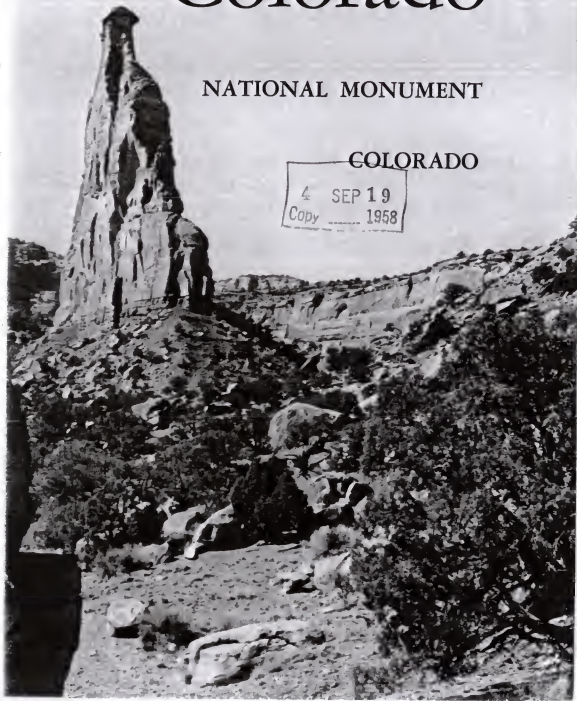
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Colorado

NATIONAL MONUMENT

COLORADO

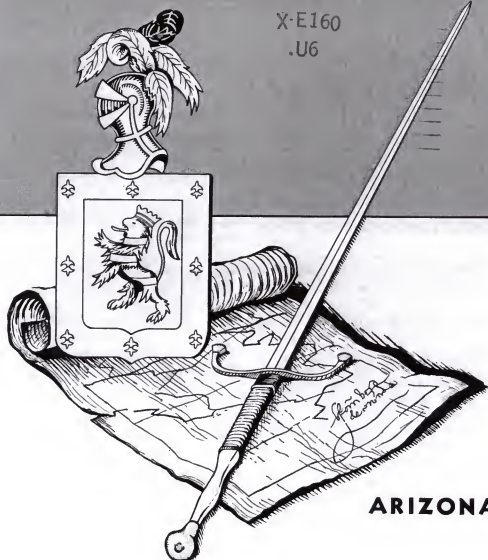
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Coronado

NATIONAL MEMORIAL

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ARIZONA

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4 JAN 22
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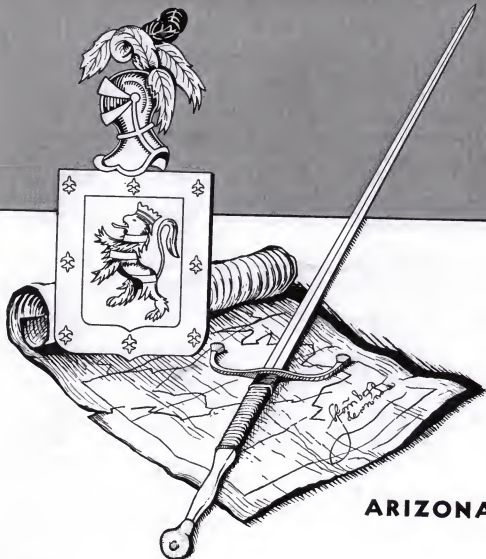
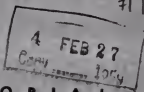
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Coronado

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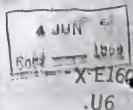
#190



ARIZONA

#191

CRATER LAKE



NATIONAL PARK
OREGON



X-E160

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#192

CRATER LAKE

JUL 21
1911

NATIONAL PARK

OREGON



Craters of the Moon



#193

X-E160
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4 SEP 19
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NATIONAL MONUMENT
I D A H O

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DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

#195

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

4 FEB 27
COPY 1954



#196

DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

DEC 23

Copy 1958

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

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DEATH VALLEY

NATIONAL MONUMENT

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CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

4 NOV 3
COPY 1958



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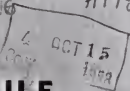
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DEVILS

POSTPILE

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA



DEVILS

DEC 23 1958

Copy 1953

X-E160

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NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA



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DEVILS

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4 DEC 15
COPY 1968

NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA



DEVILS

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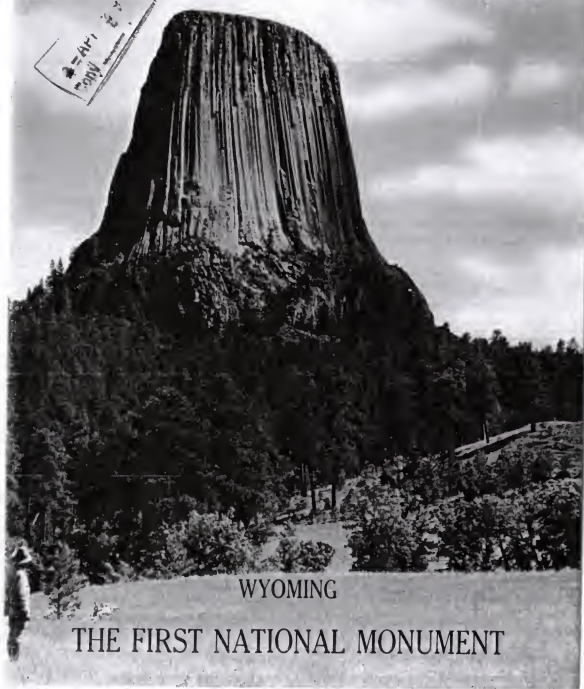
NATIONAL MONUMENT

CALIFORNIA



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DEVILS TOWER

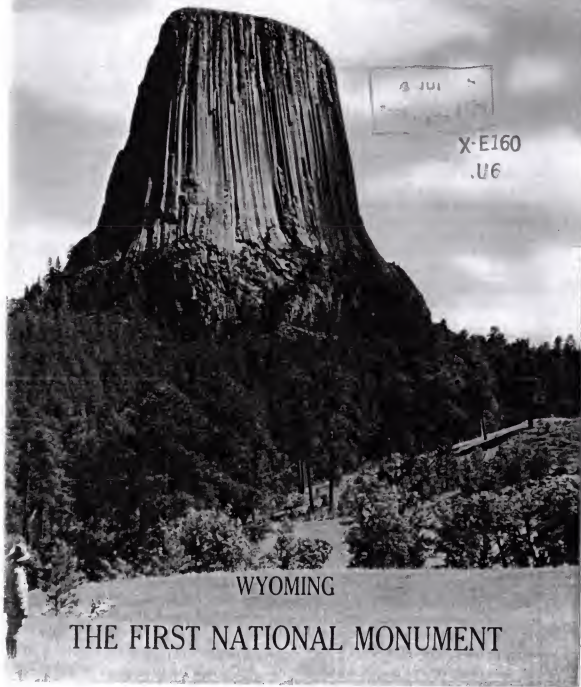


WYOMING

THE FIRST NATIONAL MONUMENT

#203

DEVILS TOWER



WYOMING

THE FIRST NATIONAL MONUMENT

#204

EVERGLADES

X-E16 NATIONAL PARK

.U6

Florida

MAY 14 1958

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EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK at the southern tip of the Florida peninsula was established in 1947. The park contains more than 2,300 square miles of land and water. Strong tropical influences make this one of the most unusual wilderness areas in the United States. Warmed by the sun and nourished by the waters, the biologically fertile area supports many interrelated forms of plant and animal life under natural conditions.

The park naturalist and his staff conduct programs and walks designed to give you a better understanding of the wildlife, geology, plants, and history of the Everglades country. You will certainly want to take advantage of the free naturalist service provided at Royal Palm Station and at Flamingo during the winter season.

Guided boat trips will take you into the fascinating back-country areas of the park and usually last from 1½ to 2 hours. You may obtain schedules for these trips at park headquarters, at Flamingo, at all ranger stations, and at many of the nearby tourist places.

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS, PICNICKING, AND CAMPING

Only limited overnight accommodations are available in the park. For this reason you should make your reservations well ahead of your visit to the park in order to insure that you will have a place to stay. Make reservations by writing the Everglades Park Co., Inc., either at Flamingo, Fla., or at 2980 Coral Way, Miami 34, Fla. Also, you may telephone the same company at Everglades, Fla., OXford 5-2521, or Miami, Highland 6-1590.

Two areas in the park are designated for picnicking: Royal Palm Station and Flamingo. However, there are no fireplaces and open fires are not permitted.

You may enjoy camping at an improved campground at Flamingo. The space is limited and must be occupied on a first-come first-served basis. Camping in the back country is permitted, but you must obtain a campfire permit at park headquarters or at any ranger station.

#205

EVERGLADES

APR 1952

NATIONAL PARK

Florida

X-E160

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EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK at the southern tip of the Florida peninsula was established in 1947. The park contains more than 2,300 square miles of land and water. Strong tropical influences make this one of the most unusual wilderness areas in the United States. Warmed by the sun and nourished by the waters, the biologically fertile area supports many interrelated forms of plant and animal life under natural conditions.

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Fort Caroline

NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Florida

X-E160

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#206

SEP 19

1958

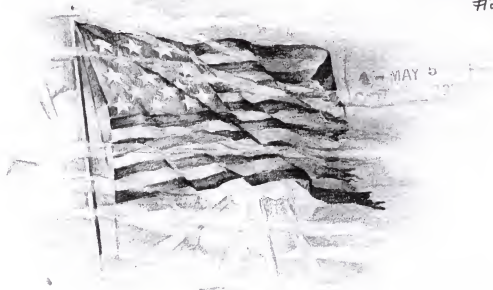


FORT McHENRY

X-E160

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#207



NATIONAL MONUMENT
and HISTORIC SHRINE

Maryland

FORT McHENRY

X-E160

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4 - JAN 21

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1953



NATIONAL MONUMENT
and HISTORIC SHRINE

Maryland

71209

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Fort Raleigh

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

X-E160

.U6



NORTH CAROLINA

#210
4 JAN - 8
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Fort Raleigh

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

X-E160
.U6



NORTH CAROLINA

#211

4 SEP 3 1998

Fort Raleigh

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

X-E160
.U6



NORTH CAROLINA

X-E160

.U6

#212

4 OCT 30
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Gettysburg



NATIONAL MILITARY PARK • Pennsylvania

Gettysburg



NATIONAL MILITARY PARK • Pennsylvania

4 DEC 15
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4 NOV 21
COPY 1958

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Gettysburg



NATIONAL MILITARY PARK • Pennsylvania

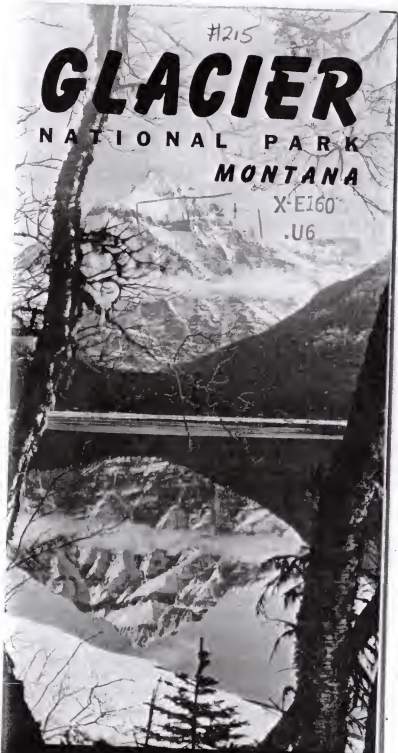
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GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK
MONTANA

X-E160

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UNITED STATES SECTION
WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PÉACE PARK

#216

GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA

X-E160

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UNITED STATES SECTION
WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

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Grand Teton

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NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING

Gran Quivira

NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

X-E160

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1961



#1219

Great Sand Dunes

NATIONAL MONUMENT • COLORADO



#220

Great Sand Dunes

NATIONAL MONUMENT • COLORADO

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#221

HOMESTEAD

X-E160

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NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEBRASKA



#222

HOMESTEAD

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NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEBRASKA

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INDEPENDENCE

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#223



National Historical Park



Pennsylvania